State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA; SEPTEMBER 16. 1861. [NO. 2311.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Gallant Exploit of Confederate Troops.—A Light House, located at an important point on Back river, in Elizabeth City county, about six miles from Old Point, and known as Back River Light, having furnished considerable aid to the Federal pirates who have been navigating in that section for some time past, it was determined by the Confederate authorities at Yorktown, to extinguish this prominent illuminator. In furtherance of this object, Lieut. John A. Dickson, of the Burke county, N. C. Rifles, accompanied by twenty men of his company, and twenty others of Buncombe (N C.) Rifles, left Yorktown last Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in three boats, and arrived at their point of destination about 11 o'clock at night.

They disembarked some three miles from the Light House, and having secured their boats and procured the aid of a couple of good and loyal militia men, were safely guided to the spot. The house was surrounded, the keeper, a man named Hawkins, secured, and then the lamps and building totally demolished. The keeper's wife and children were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, but Hawkins, the Southern traitor and Lincoln office holder, was taken to Yorktown. The entire party reached Yorktown Wednesday morning at sun-rise in fine spirits and with keen appetites, having labored industriously at their oars during the greater part of the night. The destruction of the light, we are informed, seriously interferes with the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay, and it is hoped may contribute towards the loss of several of Lincoln's piratical craft.—*Petersburg Express.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Daring of the Confederates.—A story is told of the Confederates. A few nights ago they determined, at all hazards, to learn the pass word, in order that their agent might enter our lines and reach Washington. To do this, they dressed two of their men in Government uniforms which had been captured, and succeeded in placing them between our pickets unobserved. The imposters and the true soldiers pursued their regular duty for a considerable time, when finally the Confederates challenged one of our men, who was about to give the requisite pass-word when he discovered the cheat, and gave the alarm, but not in time to effect the arrest or death of the daring but nonplussed adventurers.

The New York Herald says:

The Confederates at Munson's Hill have been bold and tantalizing. They placed a band upon the parapet of their works, and entertained our outposts with "Away Down South in Dixie" and "Washington's March" alternately all day long.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah to-day, and seized the telegraph office. He issued a proclamation urging the citizens to keep quiet and attend to their business as heretofore. He concludes thus: "Whenever it is manifest you are able to defend yourselves, maintain the authority of Government and protect all loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the force under my command."

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The steamers Hannibal, Champion and Meteor and other property were seized to-day as the property of rebels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The well known racer Flora Temple has been seized as the property of a Maryland Secessionist. The ship Marion has been seized.

N. Y. Democratic Convention.—SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A long series of resolutions was adopted by the Convention. They express love for the Union, favor the pushing forward of the war to an honorable peace, and express their detestation of the principles of the republican party.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3d.—The steamer George Peabody left Old Point for Hatteras Inlet, at 8 o'clock P. M. with a large quantity of commissary and ordnance stores.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Late advices received here from Montgomery county, Maryland, state that there are 7,000 Confederate troops at Leesburg. Entrenchments are going on rapidly. The Confederate pickets line the shore of the river, to guard the fords.

The War Department has sent word to hold Fort Hatteras permanently.

B. F. Gallaher, the paymaster to the Navy, and a native of Virginia, has been arrested.

The Government is endeavoring to make contracts for procuring provisions, payable in Treasury notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—At daybreak the Federal pickets advanced a mile into Virginia, the Confederates retreating before them towards Arlington Heights.

On Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls at a body of Federalists in Maryland, and wounded four. They attempted to ford the river, but were repulsed by sharp shooters, who killed a number.

Gen. McClellan ascended with Lowe in his balloon, and remained up two hours.

Fremont's proclamation on his own responsibility at first struck the Cabinet and President with utter amazement, but after discussion it was unanimously decided that the proclamation was issued just at the right time, in the right manner, and by the right man.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—A train of cars, with a detachment of Federal cavalry, ran off the track, and killed four, and mortally wounding three, and seriously wounding many.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Steamer Harriet Lane is at the Navy Nard repairing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The U. S. Marshal has instructed the transfer agents to transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor pay any dividends on Southern owned stock.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

A DEATH AMONG OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Until now this community had been spared the loss of any one of the hundreds of our volunteers. But yesterday the sad spectacle of the funeral of one of them, JAMES WEMYSS, a private in the Independent Company, took place from the Presbyterian Church. He was but 17 years and 4 months of age, the youngest of three brothers in the same First Regiment. He died at Yorktown on the 6th inst., and his body was brought here to his home and sorrowing parents and relatives for interment. The "Clarendon Guards" and a large congregation united in the affecting services.

We learn also that Mr. Thomas H. Gill, of Capt. Sinclair's Company, 5th Reg't State troops, died at Manassas on the 6th inst.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—Having fortified Ship Point for future occupants, the First Regiment has been ordered to a locality near Cocklestown—6 miles from Yorktown and 9 from Bethel. It is believed here to be a much less exposed position, with far better water, than the one just left.

THAT SPECIAL MESSENGER.—It is said that a North Carolina Paymaster made his appearance at the camp of the 1st Regiment at Cockleston a few days ago, staid there a few hours, and left without leaving behind him any part of the month's pay voted by the Legislature, (to go by a special messenger,) on the 30th ult.

Also, it is said that the Confederate States Government has made a partial payment to the Regiment.

THE PAY ROLLS.—We have received a long communication from an officer of the 1st Regiment at Ship Point, replying to statements made by "an occasional correspondent" of the Observer, as to what was said in the Legislature when the bill to send a special messenger with a month's pay was before that body. The writer totally misunderstands the character of our correspondent, and his purpose, in supposing *him* to have made any attack, and perpetrated a libel upon the officers of the Regiment. His sympathies and feelings are all with the Regiment, and his purpose was, not to state anything of his own, but to tell what was said, and not controverted, by members of the Legislature. *He* did not say, or intend to say, that the officers had failed to furnish the rolls of their companies, from which the pay roll could be made out; but only to say, that such a charge was made in the Legislature. And instead of attacking *him*, the officers should be much obliged to him for furnishing the only account published, so far as we have seen, of the unfounded imputation upon them, whereby they are enabled to vindicate themselves from an aspersion that would otherwise have gone uncontradicted to all parts of the State, through the members of the Legislature who made it and those who heard it. It was certainly a fair presumption that those who made such a statement in the Legislature had been authorized to do so by the State authorities. And our "occasional correspondent" would not, we suspect, have been allowed access to more correct information if he had doubted the statements so presumed to be made by authority.

Under these circumstances, we presume the officer will approve of our omission of his communication. We have already stated the fact, that the rolls *were* in the Adjutant General's office, and that from them the bounty money was paid; and if the bounty money, so might the monthly dues have been paid—that is, if these rolls were necessary for that purpose.

P. S. It will be seen by the following, which we copy from yesterday's Standard, that Gen. Hill has fallen into the same mistake:—

SHIP POINT, VA., Sept. 4, 1861.—*Editor of the Standard:—Dear Sir:*—A report has been circulated in the papers of North Carolina that the first regiment had not been paid, because the Muster Rolls had not been sent in to the Adjutant General in Raleigh. As this is a reflection, primarily, against the Captains of the First Regiment, whose duty it is to make these rolls, it may be proper in me, as the late Colonel, to reply to so grave a charge. Your readers will understand its absurdity, when they learn that Paymasters never apply for rolls to the Adjutant General's office, but directly to the Captains of Companies. The non-payment of troops cannot, therefore, be due to the alleged cause. But the whole thing is a mistake. The rolls were given to the Adjutant General, the most of them by my own hands.

I have been absent from the Regiment for near a month, on account of a fever; but I understand from Col. Lee that none of the troops at Yorktown have been paid until very lately. Surely all the Captains at Yorktown have not been negligent of their duty.

The dangers, discomforts, hardships and privations of a campaign are sufficiently trying, without the annoyance of misrepresentation from an anonymous and irresponsible writer, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of home. No officer of the First Regiment will shrink from a rigid examination into his official conduct; but they all think, that while separated from their families and firesides, gentlemen in North Carolina, at a safe distance from Yankee bullets and Camp diseases, should be certain that there is a little semblance of truth in the severe accusations they make.

D. H. HILL.

We confess to some surprise that Gen. Hill and others have overlooked the real offender in this matter. He speaks of "a report circulated in the papers of North Carolina," and of "misrepresentation from an anonymous and irresponsible writer." (How did the General ascertain that the writer is irresponsible? For our correspondent we deny the fact.) To set this matter right and give Gen. Hill and others the clue to the real offenders against the officers, we copy the paragraph from our "occasional correspondent's" letter, as follows:

"It was asserted in the Senate and not controverted, that the reason why they had not been paid by the Confederate Government, is that the Adjutant Gen'l has not furnished a pay roll to the Confederate Government; and the reason why the Adjutant General has not furnished the pay roll is that the officers of the regiment have not furnished him the means of doing so. So the fault seems to rest with the officers of the regiment. They and their men are not paid, because by their neglect, the paymaster don't know to whom to pay!! The General Assembly sends an agent to pay, finding out as best he can, to whom he is to pay. Very great allowance should be made to our officers, on account of the sudden transition from peace to war—but the broadest charity cannot cover the ignorance or neglect which leaves our soldiers unpaid."

Who made these statements in the Senate? Whoever did *that*, is the person to whom Gen. Hill should reply; and if that person was authorized by the Adjutant General to speak for him, then the Adjutant General may come in for a share of the General's indignation. Our correspondent, presuming that the member or members who asserted these things in the Senate had authority for so doing, draws a natural and inevitable inference, that the officers were to blame. But *he* is not responsible for the error—it is those who misled him in the Senate by unfounded statements and accusations.

If either the officer who had the courtesy to address his communication to us, or Gen. Hill, will apply to some Senator, he or they can no doubt be informed who it is that made the imputation on the officers of the Regiment.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—A fine Cavalry Company from Moore county, consisting of 100 in all, came down on the Western railroad cars yesterday, and were entertained by the citizens at the Fayetteville Hotel till this morning at 8 o'clock, when they marched to the river to take passage for Wilmington, and to some post of duty, bearing with them the blessings of all true patriots.

Another Company from Moore, infantry, will be here on Monday next, we learn.

The following is the roll of the Cavalry Company:—

J L Bryan, Captain.
John Arnold, 1st Lieut.
D O Bryan, 2d
J S Ritter, 3d
B Y Tyson, Orderly Sergeant.
J A Walker, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Sergeants.—D R McDonald 1st, James A Cole 2d, Duncan McLeod 3d, J C Baker 4th.

Corporals.—A Williams 1st, W A Cox 2d, John W Gaster 3d, A B Nicholson 4th.

R A Williams, Thos Harrington, Buglers.

Privates—J T Armstrong, David Baker, Solomon Burns, Lucas Brady, James C Brady, Virgil A Burns, James W Brewer, A B Burns, D M Baker, Hardy Burns, Arch'd Black, Lewis Brown, William Burns, D B Black, H Barber, W S Caveness, Alex Chrisholm, M Carroll, Thos B Cagle, Thos H Caveness, R M D Cameron, J W Dodd, J H Dixon, W M Dalrymple, John Dalrymple, Ii W Fields, Thos J Gardner, William Garner, Rob't Hasner, John Hughes, J W Hardin, J H Hinsley, William J Judd, J E Jones, R M Jackson, W C Jackson, Jackson Johnson, J W Murray, W H Moody, William Medlin, Josiah Mathis, Henry Manuss, J O Nelson, John Owen, Jordan Parrish, U R Parrish, John Parrish, C F Regan, Eli Rogers, J M Rogers, J W Rowe, W B Rowe, W K Starling, Tyding Savage, J M Stone, John Scoggin, W B Smith, H B Thomas, A J Vestal, W D Williams, Elias Williams, U Williams, Rufus J Byrum, Haywood Ennis, M A Cockman, Joseph Bridges, David Denson, J J Culberson, Alex Lane, Alex Cockman, J L Williams, William Foister, C G Muse, A Muse, W Brown, Daniel Goings, Thos H Gorden, Delaney Wallace, Joseph Paschall, Elijah Sheffield, Jesse Branson, N T Arnold, James A Riddle, F Allen.

They were escorted to the river by Capt. Williams's Company of Infantry, now nearly ready to leave.

ROBESON COUNTY.—This county is showing a most patriotic spirit. It has five companies, to-wit: Capt. R. M. Norment's, at Norfolk; Capt. Wm. S. Norment's Robeson Rifle Guards, at Camp Wyatt; Capt. D. T. Love's company in Western Virginia; Capt. Condary Godwin's, of 86 men, just made up; and Capt. Malcom McNair's, now in Camp at the Red Springs, and nearly full.

See the appeal in another column for clothing for the Soldiers; and sheriff King's appointment of committees in each District to receive contributions under the Governor's call for Blankets and Socks.

A communication in the Wilmington Journal says,

"Some of our citizens have taken their hands from the fields of ripe fodder to assist in fortifying your River and coast, which I hope may be well done."

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—Our brave but unfortunate volunteers have been divided, about half being sent to Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, and the remainder to Castle William, Governor's Island. These are but a mile or two from the city. The papers describe their removal from the Minnesota, two steamers being employed for the purpose. The Commercial says,—

At a few minutes of 10 o'clock the embarkation commenced, and a more interesting sight has seldom been witnessed on the waters of our bay. The roll of the company was called, and as each man answered to his name he passed over the side, down the gangway ladder, on board of the steamer.

As they came on board they were ordered to be seated on the after part of the deck. Each man brought his traps with him. These consisted for the most part of blankets, old coats, and perhaps a few old shirts. Some men had small trunks, and many were provided with valises. The embarkation was performed in a very rapid manner and without any accident.

At this time a dozen of small boats had come off to the ship to see the process of embarkation, and many of them contained ladies. In their anxiety to get a good view of the prisoners, they crowded around the ship too closely to be either safe or lawful, and the officers of the ship in vain tried to drive them away. Coxswain Nesbitt, of the harbour police, kept the boats at a proper distance.

About ten o'clock the lines were cast off from the frigate, and the Stevens headed down the bay with over three hundred privates of several companies on board. Lieut. Franklin, of the Minnesota, was in charge of the party, and was not accompanied by a single marine, or even a sailor. He wore his side arms only. No noise or confusion was apparent, and everything was conducted with great regularity.

On arriving at Bedloe's Island the Stevens was secured to the dock, and the prisoners on the forward deck landed in single file. On the dock a few regulars were drawn up, while a guard of the Fire Zouaves were present to escort the prisoners to their quarters in Fort Wood. As soon as the portion on the after deck were landed, the prisoners were drawn up in line, the roll called, and all found correct. They were then marched up to the fort.

At last came Commodore Barron, who was dressed in uniform similar to that worn by our naval officers. He seemed to be in tolerable good spirits, and was earnestly engaged in conversation with one of his officers. In fact, the entire number of officers were looking remarkably well.

A similar proceeding with the remainder.

The Express says:

No communication has been allowed with the prisoners, but it is understood from officers of the frigate that over 300 of the subalterns and private soldiers have decided that under no circumstances would they again resume service against the U. S. Government. A dispatch was sent to Washington, asking if such of the prisoners as manifested this loyal disposition might be liberated on taking the oath of allegiance; the answer was in the negative, and orders were issued to keep the whole party close prisoners. [What a monstrous lie.]

CAPT. D'LAGNEL.—In a list of prisoners confined in Fort Layfayette, New York harbor, we find the name of Capt. D'Lagnel.

RETALIATION.—Painful as it is, no true Southern man can fail to recognize the propriety and necessity of the step taken in sending off 156 of the Yankee prisoners for confinement in one of the forts in Charleston harbor. We suppose thousands of others will follow to New Orleans and other strong-holds, where they will not give as much trouble or be so apt to escape, as at Richmond.

The Confederate Congress passed an act giving the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and just, reciting the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 3d inst., L. D. Dew, aged about 40, and Dillon Horne, aged 18, privates in Capt. Blocker's "Cumberland Plough Boys," Co. F., 14th Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

Miles D. Davenport, of Capt. W. A. Stowe's company, 6th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, in Pocahontas county, Va., on the 23d ult. He was a son of A. W. Davenport, Esq. of Gaston county, and was in his 19th year.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—A subscriber writes us that his paper "is generally worn full of holes before I get it, by men who are worth ten times as much as I am." We are sorry for him, and still more sorry for the borrowers. Perhaps if he would give orders to the Postmaster not to deliver his paper to any one but himself he might get the use of it.

The following from the Standard conveys sad but not unexpected intelligence. Mr. Mangum was one of those whose tread was felt in the United States Senate, when the world was familiar with the tread of giants there. It is known that he had for a long time more influence in the Senate—was more the manager of that body—than any man in it, though Clay, and Webster, and Calhoun, and Preston, and Buchanan, and McDuffie, and Crittenden, and Benton, were his fellows. So pass away the men who swayed this great empire in its better days! All of the above gone except Buchanan and Crittenden, and they—had better have been gone, for the sake of their fame:

Death of Hon. Willie P. Mangum.—This distinguished citizen expired at his residence, near Red Mountain, in Orange County, a few days since, at an advanced age. He had suffered for several years with paralysis, which confined him to his house and prevented him from mingling with his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Mangum was at one time a Judge of our Superior Courts. He was afterwards chosen to the House of Representatives of the United States, and then to the Senate, in which latter body he achieved a national reputation, and occupied for a number of years a conspicuous position in the public eye. On the death of Gen. Harrison, and the consequent installation of Vice President Tyler as President, Mr. Mangum was chosen to preside over the Senate, and was thus for the remainder of the term virtually the Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Mangum was possessed of many noble and generous qualities. Providence had endowed him largely, both physically and mentally. As an orator he had but few equals. No man, in his day, swayed the masses of the people with more power than he did. In private life, among his neighbors and friends, he was not merely esteemed but admired and loved.

"The elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, *This was a man!*"

His only son, William Preston Mangum, received his death-wound on the field of Manassas. We may imagine with what force such a blow fell upon the venerable father. But he has joined his son in an honorable grave, no more to be disturbed by civil convulsions or the din of war.

CHANGE OF TONE.—We had occasion to remark with some severity upon the indifference of the Virginia Press, more particularly of the Richmond Examiner, to the disaster at Hatteras. It is gratifying to find in Monday's issue of the Examiner, the following expressions:—

"It is true, and there is consolation in the fact, that no military disgrace attended our defeat. A handful of men bravely defended a half finished fort on an exposed, sandy beach against a powerful armament fully equipped, having an army ten-fold more numerous than that of their opponents. Great as were the odds, vastly inferior as were our guns in number and in range, Capt. Barron (unlucky name!) and his associates fought till their ammunition gave out. What more could be expected? *They* can say, with the heroic Francis I, 'all is lost save our honor.' The calm reflection of a few days has taught us to take a more just view of the disaster at Fort Hatteras. The State authorities of North Carolina neglected the proper defence of an important inlet, and we lost it. This is a plain statement of the whole affair."

FORT HATTERAS.—We do not pretend to much military knowledge, but a suggestion of a Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury appears to us to be sensible, viz:

"A narrow strip of sand or sand bank separates this, as the other sounds in North Carolina, from the ocean. Here exposed to the guns of vessels, or of gun-boats (for I do not know the nature of the beach,) Fort Hatteras was situated at the inlet. I am unable to say what was the object in placing the Fort in this situation. No vessels of over seven feet draught of water can pass this inlet or navigate the sound even at high water. A fort built on an island, and I understand there is one, inside, where it would not be exposed to the guns of vessels from the ocean, might have been of some service in the case of invasion, for it is only by navigating the sound with gun-boats of light draught that the enemy could do any harm. Now unless these forces be dislodged, there will be free ingress to and free engress from the sound, for any number of gun-boats of light draught."

PARTY FEELING.—The Charlotte Democrat says that the course of some papers, including the Observer, is "calculated to engender party feeling." We beg leave to say, that all we have said about party and party feeling, since this war began, has been in deprecation of their manifestation by others. No men ever entered more heartily into *the cause of the country* than we. We had no desire, and could hope for no benefit, to ourselves or the country, from reviving party feeling. But we have not been able to shut our eyes to its exhibition by mousing politicians, whose only hope of retaining or obtaining office was by keeping up old party lines. Our course in regard to President Davis and his administration ought to satisfy our friend of the Democrat that we are not, and have no desire to be, party men. He was always of different politics from us, but we can support and praise him and his administration with all our hearts, so far as we know of it, because he has shown himself to be able, honest and capable.

It is creditable to the Democrat that it desires the election of one Confederate Senator from each of the old parties. But that is not the ruling spirit, which wants "all it can get."

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

Yesterday was one of peculiar interest to the students of the University. Our most esteemed and gentlemanly instructor, Prof. Martin, left here in charge of his Company for the Camp of Instruction at High Point. A more robust and healthy looking body of men I have never seen; from the farming portion of our people, they look as if they are already inured to fatigue and hardship.

Prof. (now Capt.) Martin has won the love and esteem of all the students, and we parted with him with the deepest regret. He is one of the ablest men in the South, and if he lives will undoubtedly make his mark in this war. His Company, called the "Guards of Southern Independence," number about one hundred—the names of the officers you have already given in the Observer. College duties were suspended for the time—the students thinking the departure of their Prof. an occasion well worthy of all the honor and respect that they could bestow upon it, escorted him and his Company out of town, and after giving them three "cheers and a tiger," the students gathered around the Prof. and bade him farewell. Prof. Martin has been very diligent for the last eight weeks in teaching military tactics to the students, and they, wishing to show him some kindness in return for what he has done for them, will present him with a Navy Repeater; the money for that purpose has already been raised. On Monday night a "Union Prayer Meeting" was held in the Baptist Church for the benefit of the Company. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were the Revds. Drs. Phillips, Hubbard, Judge Battle, together with others of the Faculty of the University and the Pastors of the different churches in town.

A Rev'd gentleman of this place has returned from Yorktown and pays a high compliment to the Fayetteville Companies. He says that they are the neatest looking set of men that he has seen—that they all have clean clothes, and that there is less sickness among them than in any of the Companies.

TENTS.—The Charleston Mercury puts the following strong case in regard to the South Carolina volunteers. It will apply equally well to all others:—

"The elements must be kept out of the tents of our soldiers. Besides warm clothing and blankets, proper protection is needed. A leaky, bad tent, is a den of diseases. Let our soldiers' tents be impervious to water, and be so located as to open to the south. Our defenders are our children. Let them experience the care to which our children are entitled."

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Standard furnishes the proceedings to Saturday, with a brief notice of those of Monday.

In the Senate, Mr. Worth, from the Finance committee, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the defence of the State. And a resolution to provide for the North Carolina portion of the Confederate States direct taxes.

Mr. Turner introduced a bill to punish trading with the enemy, on which Mr. Candler remarked that something had been said about the quinine trade with the Yankees being necessary. He wished to inform members, and the public generally, that there was an abundance of quinine in the mountains of North Carolina. Dr. King, of Charleston, always got his supply there, and if this trade with Yankees were also cut off, a great many more would get their supplies there. It would be a stimulus to the collectors of that important article.

Mr. Eure offered an amendment, that any person purchasing bonds, notes, &c., from citizens of the United States, for collection from our citizens, shall, on conviction, be fined and in prisoned.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend by adding State bonds; also, by adding forfeiture to the punishments. Agreed to.

Mr. Faison moved to amend by inserting "or may act as agent for the collection of debts." Adopted, and the bill as amended passed its third reading in the Senate.

Mr. Burton introduced a resolution to raise a committee of three, to inquire into the late visit of John W. Thomas to New York. Mr. Worth moved to amend, so that the committee might have power to examine witnesses on oath. Adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

The bill to amend the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad charter passed the Senate, with a provision that the road shall only cross the W. C. and R. road below Rockingham.

The Senate amended the bill for the defence of the State by appropriating two millions instead of one, and by providing that the Confederate States government should be appealed to before any expenditure. It then passed unanimously. And subsequently passed the Commons.

On Saturday both Houses held short secret sessions.

In the Commons, Mr. Husted not having arrived, or signified his acceptance, on motion of Mr. Hall, Mr. R. H. Whitaker was appointed Assistant clerk, *pro tem.*

The militia bill occupied much of the time of the House. It was variously amended, elaborately discussed, passed, and sent to the Senate.

On Friday, a message from the Governor, and a letter from Secretary Winslow, were received, read, and ordered to be printed. We have not heard what they are about.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the supply of salt and the best method of supplying that article. Adopted; and Messrs Wright, Whitehurst, Meares, McNeese, Foy and Forebee, were appointed the committee.

A message from the Senate, proposing to adjourn on Friday, (to-morrow,) was laid on the table.

Two votes were had for Confederate Senators, without an election. The last vote stood, for Mr. Clingman 35, Mr. Outlaw 21, Mr. Avery 36, Mr. Davis 26, Mr. Bragg 26, Mr. Eaton 7, Mr. Graham 36, Mr. Person 35, Mr. Dortch 48. Scattering 11.

On Monday, says the Standard, the Senate was engaged in considering the revenue bill. A short time before the adjournment Mr. Turner of Orange introduced resolutions in relation to the death of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum. Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Turner and Col. Brown.

The proceedings of the House were of little general interest, except the passage of the bill from the Senate changing the terms of the Courts, &c.—better known as the stay law. As soon as this bill is perfected we shall lay it before our readers.

Resolutions in relation to the death of Judge Mangum, offered by Mr. Merrimon, were adopted, preceded by appropriate remarks from Mr. Merrimon and Mr. Hill.

LATER.—A letter received here this morning states that a bill to charter a railroad from Fayetteville to Florence, S. C., has passed its 2d reading. Also, that the military committee has reported in favor of a State telegraph line from Fayetteville to Warsaw, and that it will be put up if the wire can be obtained.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The shock appears to have been greater in the mountains of North Carolina than near the coast. A letter from a friend in Cherokee county, dated Sept. 1st, says,—

"On yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, at the foot of the Nantehala mountains in Macon county, there was a shock of an earthquake which lasted for about one minute. It was preceded and accompanied by a very loud noise, as of the rushing of a tornado through the mountains. The motion of the earth was of a rapid and short oscillation from East to West. It was very distinct. To-day I am resting 30 miles distant. The persons here, and a gentleman whom I saw to-day, who was in Georgia 40 miles west of this, all felt it sensibly, and as I have stated above."

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated
ASHEVILLE, Sept. 7.

Col. Clingman's Regiment will leave here on Monday, for coast defence. They expect to go some where below Newbern. It is a fine body of men, and its friends in the Mountains predict for it a brilliant campaign if the Yankees give it an opportunity. There are some six or eight companies at Camp Patton, near this place, where another Regiment will soon be formed. There is some fear of an invasion of Western Carolina by the Tories of East Tennessee, but I think Gen. Zollicoffer will keep them in check. Since the arrest of Mr. Nelson they have quieted down wonderfully. It is hoped they will see the folly of following after the Illinois Baboon, and turn from the evil of their ways before it is too late.

EARNING HIS EPAULETTES.—The vile scoundrel Chas. H. Foster is working hard for the commission of General which he is seeking from Lincoln, and we shall not be surprised if he gets it. Should he fail, it will not be for want of lying. Besides his letters dated Salisbury and Fayetteville, (in neither of which was he ever present,) we find the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Respectable gentlemen who have arrived here from North Carolina, by a circuitous route, say that the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character. The acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret leagues of loyal citizens exist in every county, which are rapidly increasing in strength, and already number one-half of the voting population of the State. A provisional State Government will be put into operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled for the Union cause.

The Leagues made extended arrangements for electing a member of Congress from every district, and four were known to have been elected on the 21st of August. The latest news is that the entire eight are elected, each having received a large vote. They are among the best men in the State, and will insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor, and the broad seal of the State.

Since the engagement at Hatteras Inlet and the capture of the forts there, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of the troops are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for a short term refuse to continue in the Confederate employment.

[When it is remembered that Mr. Charles H. Foster, a New Englander, who edited a paper for a short time in North Carolina, but who left the State many months ago, and is now in Washington claiming to have been elected a member of Congress at some election that nobody else ever heard of, it is easy to surmise the purpose of circulating the above.]—*Eds. Exchange.*

Every body in North Carolina knows that there is not a word of truth in this Washington news from "respectable gentlemen," alias Foster. The Union prospects are a humbug. The Union Governor has long been a secessionist. The secret leagues are *very* secret, nobody ever having heard of them. The provisional government, the two brigades, the elections of Congressmen, the withdrawal of troops from Virginia, and the dissatisfaction with the war, all are falsehoods made out of the whole cloth.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE POTOMAC CLOSED.—We are rejoiced to learn from perfectly reliable authority, that Gen. Holmes has completed such batteries as will put an end, effectually, to the navigation of the Potomac by Lincoln's steamers, except near Washington. Fortress Monroe and Washington can no longer relieve each other in time of peril, except by the circuitous route through Baltimore. We have some hope that one or more of Lincoln's war vessels will attempt the passage, for we would like to see them sent to the bottom.

Yankee Prisoners sent South.—156 Yankee prisoners, selected chiefly from among those members of the New York, Massachusetts and Michigan regiments, who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition were yesterday afternoon dispatched by railroad to Castle Pinckney, a small fortification in Charleston harbor, for safe keeping. It is thought that the invigorating sea-breezers, and the genial climate of "Dixie's Land" will have the effect not only of improving the health, but the temper of the captive Bull-runners. Included in the number stated above, are the following officers, several of whom are recovering from the effects of the wounds received at the battle of Stone Bridge:

Col. Wilcox, Michigan 1st; Col. Corcoran, N. Y. 69th; Lieut. Col. Neff, 2d Kentucky; (?) Major John W. Potter, 88th N. Y.; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain 11th N. Y.; Rev. H. Eddy, chaplain 2d Connecticut.

Surgeons:—Griswold, 28th N. Y.; Grey, U. S. A.; Stone, U. S. A.; Connolly; 2d N. Y.; Harris, 2d R. I.

Captains.—Downey, 11th N. Y.; Fish, 82d N. Y.; Farush, 79th N. Y.; Drew, 2d V'st, Shurtliff, 7th Ohio; L. Gordon, 11th Mass., Whittington and Jenkins.

Lieutenants.—Toy, 25th N. Y.; Hamblin, 38th N. Y.; Underhill, 11th N. Y.; Worcester, 71st N. Y.; Dempsey, 2d N. Y.; Wilcox, 7th Ohio; Gordon, 2d Dragoons U. S. A.; Kent, U. S. A.; Caleff, 11th Mass.; Conolly, 69th N. Y. Capt. Ricketts, U. S. A., was to have accompanied the party, but is not apparently recovered from his wounds to undertake the journey.

The prisoners were marched from the tobacco factories in which they had been confined to the depot of the Petersburg railroad, in double files, guarded by a detachment of 60 men from the Jeff. Davis Louisiana Battalion, who are to accompany them to Charleston.

The party embarked in three cars specially provided for their accomodation, each car being guarded by fifteen Southern soldiers, very fully armed. The Yankees generally seemed quite despondent at their change of location, but few of their number venturing to cheat their depression with a smile. They were followed to the depot by a very large crowd, who nevertheless entirely refrained from the utterance of any remark which should wound the feelings of the prisoners.

Richmond Examiner, 11th.

Important from Arizona.—Five companies of U S. regulars, panic stricken, have abandoned Fort Stanton, after setting fire to it in several places. Forty Arizonians immediately entered, took possession, put out the fires, and secured about $800,000 worth of stores left by the enemy, including a battery of flying artillery, 4 six and 2 twelve pounders.

Fort Stanton is situated in the Sacramento mountains, 150 miles north-west of Mesilla. *Not one Federal soldier is now left on the soil of Arizona.*

The 700 regulars recently captured have all been paroled, the men on oath, the officers on honor, not to fight against the Southern Confederacy till duly exchanged. They were supplied with ample provisions to enable them to reach the States, and guns to protect themselves from the Indians.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 10.—The Enquirer of to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Wise's camp, detailing a sharp engagement on the 2d inst., near Hawks' Nest, in the Kanawha Valley. The federals were routed and run, leaving their knapsacks, &c; loss not reported. The Confederates had one slightly wounded. Rumor here says that there was probably a severe battle about last Sunday between Gens. Wise's, Floyd's and Chapman's Confederate forces and the Federals under Gen. Cox.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The fortifications at Munson's Hill appeared to be complete in everything on Sunday.

On Monday morning the Confederates opened a concealed battery and threw a shell into the encampment of our pickets. The Federal sharp-shooters advanced and killed two of the Confederate pickets.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial says that heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the vicinity of the Federal lines. It was rumored that an active engagement had commenced. Nothing reliable is yet known.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Sept. 7.—The Confederates fire continually at our men, and the ferries, and they are making occasional demonstrations to cross to the Washington side of the river.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—A party, representing the Government in telegraphic matters, was here yesterday, but no steps have been taken to interrupt free communication. It is understood that the agent will recommend the adoption of the censor system, and that a censor will be placed as far in the interior of Kentucky as is thought safe.

There is nothing definite from Frankfort, where the Legislature is in session.

Movements About Cairo.—CAIRO, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Polk's force at Columbus has been increased to thirteen regiments, six field batteries, a siege battery, three batteries of cavalry, &c. He has a gun boat and three steamers.

The Jeff. Thompson is at Bellmonte, opposite Columbus. The gun boat Yankee came within three miles of Cairo and returned without a demonstration. Commodore Rodgers seized the steamers Jno. Gault, Jno Bell and Jefferson, of Paducah and Columbus.

Robbery.—The Lincoln officers in Kansas have seized all the coin in the banks of Kansas city, estimated at from $175,000 to $275,000. Said to have been done by order of Gen. Fremont.

Brig. Gen. Hurlbut, U. S. A., issued an order "to the authorities of Marion county, Missouri," requiring them to deliver to his troops, every day, 412 lbs of salt pork or bacon, or 687 lbs. of beef, with corresponding quantities of meal, beans, coffee, sugar, &c. &c., adding,—

"If these articles are promptly furnished, receipts will be given by Col. Smith. *If not furnished they will be taken from the most convenient persons and places,* and the regiment will be billeted upon the city of Palmyra, in private houses, according to the convenience of the regiment."

Huzza for "the only free government on earth"!

War Expenditures by the States.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Governors of each of the Confederate States to forward the claims, for auditing and settlement, held by them against the Confederate Government for advances and expenditures, made for the use and benefit of the Confederacy, in preparation for, or in conducting the present war. The settlement of these claims, we understand, will be made on principles of equity; the rule of decision being that all claims for advances or expenditures of any kind, made by any State prior to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, shall be shown to have been made in contemplation of the act of Secession afterwards consummated, and of the war that might probably ensue.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that $62,500 have been subscribed on the books at that place to the Confederate lo

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FAYETTEVILLE,
York county, Va., Sept. 9, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—The 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers being formed for dress parade, this afternoon, Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., in the name and on behalf of the Ladies of Fayetteville, presented to them a very handsome Confederate Flag, and accompanied the presentation with the following remarks:—

Officers and Soldiers of the 1st Reg't N. C. Volunteers:—It is with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure that I find myself addressing a North Carolina Regiment upon the soil of Virginia—the Home of Washington—and that too near the battle-field of Yorktown, where in the days of the Revolution the clarion voice of the Father of his country, was heard, leading our noble sires to glory, to victory and renown. Aye, it was on this spot, in the days that tried men's souls, that the smoke of battle might have been seen ascending from the valley and the hill top; it was here that Cornwallis, the pet of the lion King of Great Britain, surrendered his sword to the leader of that little Spartan band who were then in mortal strife for their homes, their firesides and for liberty, that inestimable boon, which they have given us as an inheritance, and which we so highly prize that Anathema would be pronounced upon any degenerate son who would essay to name its equivalent.

Is it not, my friends, a remarkable coincidence that you are here to-day, in this boasted age of progress in civil and religious liberty, near the same spot, prompted by the same motives and actuated by the same feelings that animated the breasts of your noble ancestors, in making red with blood the field of Yorktown and consecrating it to liberty, and as it was their mission then, so is it yours to-day, to lay bleaching upon the plains of Virginia the bones of the invader who is seeking to rob you of your birth-right, to subjugate, devastate, lay waste and utterly destroy, aye, everything that is near and dear to the heart of an American freeman. Continue, my friends, to meet them as you have begun upon the threshold, meet them, as I know you will do, like men; let their blood be upon their own hands; let their graves be in Virginia.

As to how you have acquitted yourselves as soldiers thus far, I must be permitted to say, that you have discharged your every duty with a conscientious regard for the welfare of your country, which will ever endear you to every true Southron. With characteristic patience and cheerfulness you have submitted to the many hardships and inconveniences which must ever be attendant upon the tented field; and you have yielded implicit confidence and obedience to the orders of your superior officers, which is the first duty of soldiers, and by so doing you have gained the applause of our entire army as being one of the best disciplined, best officered Regiments now in the tented field; and your many friends at home feel that while you have a McGruder, a Hill, a Lee, a Lane, *et al.* of the same stamp to lead you, that they have nothing to fear. The results of the battle of Bethel have spoken, and do speak for themselves; it was then that all the resources of your minds were called into requisition, and there was nought that you would not have cheerfully sacrificed to attain the ends of your superior officers and give success and eclat to the Confederate Arms. And I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning the fact, that I but echo the public sentiment when I say, that nobler men, more accomplished gentlemen, and purer patriots, were never known to draw a sword or shoulder a musket in the defence of any country. And permit me in behalf of the Ladies of the town of Fayetteville, whom I have the honor to represent on this occasion, to offer you their profoundest gratitude for the protection that you have thus far given to our homes and our liberties; they thank you for your patriotic courage, your heroic gallantry and your noble daring, exhibited upon the battle field of Bethel; they congratulate you, whose glorious privilege it was to participate in that ever to be remembered struggle; and they desire to assure you that Bethel Church will ever stand as a monument to the unflinching courage and bravery of the twin sister States of Virginia and North Carolina; and that it will be the pride and boast of your children in all time to come to say, that on the memorable 10th of June 1861, my father was at Bethel! Need I tell you that the struggle in which you are engaged is one of gigantic importance, and that the single issue presented to you is literally, "liberty or death;" need I remind you that in this contest the God of Battles has already given you unmistakeable evidence that He is with you, "and if He be for you who can be against you." Need I say to you, that at dewy morn and sultry eve, the prayers of loved ones at home are offered up to the throne on High to guide, protect and defend each and every one of you, and if it be His will, when you have accomplished your mission here, that you may return in safety to the bosoms of your families and friends, whose hearthstones have been made desolate by the foot-fall of the invader. Homes in the Sunny South where the best feelings of our nature have been wont to cluster. And as an earnest that you have the approving smiles, tender sympathies and undying confidence of those noble Spartan women that you have left behind, they present to you this beautiful Regimental Flag, upon which you will find inscribed (by authority of the old North State) the word, "Bethel," the talesmanic influence of which simple word must ever inspire you with renewed vigor and courage; and they desire that you never cease to strike while Southern soil is polluted by the foot-print of the invader; and if needs be, that the ample folds of this Flag may float gaily o'er the dome of the Federal Capitol.

The Standard Bearer was then ordered to advance and receive the flag, the Regiment being at a "present arms;" and the Adjutant on behalf of the officers and soldiers, officially responded as follows:

CAMP FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 9, 1861.

The officers and men of the First Regiment North Carolina Volonteers, gratefully acknowledge the kind remembrance, in which the ladies of Fayetteville have held them.

No proof was needed to any Southern soldier, that Southern women possess, as well the zeal and patriotism which prompted such a gift, as the taste and skill which its workmanship displays.

It is much however, in alleviation of the necessary hardships of the service, far the greatest of which is the separation from our homes, and the fair spirits which minister there, to know that we are not forgotten, but that the pure and lovely women, whom it is our greatest glory to protect, are mindful of us in our absence.

Something, perhaps, the Regiment has done, more, if the opportunity occurs, it will gladly do, to justify if possible, the estimation which this gift evinces.

The fair donors may be assured that the Regiment will return with the flag to North Carolina, if the Regiment itself returns.

CHARLES C. LEE,
Col., for the First Regiment.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOREHEAD CITY, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Our much beloved soil is at last disgraced and overrun by the villainous enemy, and our sea-coast not yet defended. It has been asserted that all the Navy of the United States could not take Fort Hatteras. Now sir we see and feel the awful consequence. They have it, and over 600 of our dear brothers, our fathers and husbands. Where does the blame lie? Think for a moment, and let us see. Six months ago I read one entreaty after another for our coast to be defended; but no, we have some superiors who are at full liberty to smoke cigars and sleep half the day, while we poor soldiers, equally as good by nature and I hope by practice, have to lie here in camp on the ground and suffer, subject to be attacked daily. And besides this there are at least 10,000 more able-bodied hearty young men in N. C., whose duty demands they should come at once to their country's call. What free honest man is it who has been reared and nurtured in N. C., that can with a clear conscience shrink from this? None, no not one. I say emphatically, let the cap fit whom it may, that every family in N. C. must be represented in this mighty struggle or forever be disgraced in the sight of all patriotic men and women. Can any patriotic son of N. C. read the shameful treatment which our noble ladies have had inflicted on them? It makes the very blood curdle in my veins.

Awake! Awake! Ye Slumberers! I appeal to you in tones of thunder to rush at once to arms in defence of your mothers, companions and sisters. 10,000 more of you tender yourselves to the Governor of N. C., to fight anywhere he thinks best; it is as honorable in my sight at this time for men to be caught with a lot of stolen chickens as to be found at home able and hearty to make a soldier and will not. I am a soldier and have seen hard times; I can lay my hand on my bosom and say that I do not regret the day I become one, and I shall, if it is the will of my Maker to spare my life through this struggle for Southern Independence, be one until we have Death or Victory. S. S. C.

26th Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HEMBY, Anson co., N. C., Sept. 6.

Messrs. Editors:—The "O. K. Boys" desire, in this public manner, to acknowledge the kindness and liberality with which they have been treated by the patriotic people of the village of Ansonville and vicinity. Empty words cannot convey a sense of our gratitude, and we can only hope to have an opportunity of evincing it hereafter by *doing our duty*, and giving no one cause to regret his or her generosity toward us.

But not here alone has this spirit manifested itself. At our first encampment near Diamond Hill—"Camp Dunn," named after our noble old friend James Dunn—the citizens vied with each other in acts of kinkness and hospitality, fully sustaining their reputation in these respects. When far away in the tented field, when in the bright hour of victory or the uncertain and deadly conflict, our thoughts shall revert back to these kind friends, and strengthen the ties that bind us to *home;* and nerve our arms with a double strength.

Our company is hastening preparation to leave for the seat of war.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OBITUARY.

Captain HUGH THOMAS BROWN, who fell at the head of his Company, in the thickest of the fight, while cheering his men on to victory, in the bloody battle at Springfield, Missouri, was a native of Wilkes County in this State. His brother, Allen Brown, is a Captain, and his maternal half brother, J. B. Gordon, Major in the regiment of State troops, commanded by Col. Stokes

Captain Brown graduated at the University with distinction in scholarship and deportment, at the annual Commencement in June, 1858. He studied law for a time with Judge Battle, subsequently with Chief Justice Pearson, and after obtaining license to practice in all the Courts of the State, emigrated about the beginning of 1860 to Van Buren, Arkansas. He entered upon the practice of the profession under the most favorable auspices, and we have the best authority for stating that no young man ever succeeded in so short time, in so high a degree, in securing the confidence and affection of the community in which he resided. He was among the earliest and most earnest advocates of Southern rights, and the Volunteer Company, "the Arkansas Rangers," which he raised to defend them, is said to have been one of the best which has entered the service in that young and gallant State.

No one of his instructors or associates at the University, will read this brief notice of young Brown without emotion. He was modest, docile, amiable, of prepossessing manners and address; and what all will regard *now* as infinitely more important, exemplary in moral deportment and in Christian walk and conversation. He was one of the Editors of the University Magazine, during the year 1857-'8, and leaves, so far as we know, no other record of literary attainments.

Brief as is the period since his graduation, four of his classmates preceded him in the passage to that "bourn from whence no traveller returns." The tragical fate of Ambrose Davie and his young wife, is fresh in the remembrance of all. William C. Dowd, one of the ripest scholars in the class, subsequently a Tutor in the University, and Nathaniel P. Lusher, whose commencement exercise was the subject of high and deserved commendation, were the early victims of consumption Thomas N. Macartney of Mobile, who graduated a few days after completing his nineteenth year and is most respectfully and affectionately remembered by all who knew him, is reported to have met a soldier's death on the triumphant field of Manassas.

Captain Brown was born on the 14th Feb'y, 1835, and fell in the 26th year of his age. The tears of his aged parents, his gallant brothers and numerous kindred in his native State, will mark no deeper anguish than those which will moisten his grave and preserve his memory, amidst the new associations of his adopted home. The order to march under General McCulloch to the relief of Missouri, is understood to have reached him but a few days before the time appointed for the consummation of the tenderest of human ties!

WADESBORO', September 11, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—*Dear Sirs:*—You will please announce my name as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress, and oblige yours respectfully,

A. J. DARGAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS—The Legislature has at length redistricted the State, in accordance with the provision of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, by which our State will have ten members As the next Congress will be the first emanating directly from the people, and the duties devolving upon the members thereof being of the most weighty character, it is of the utmost importance that we should select such a delegation as will use their best endeavors to promote the interests of their afflicted country—Men who, knowing no former political organizations, will rise above every thing like selfish or partizan views, and guided by an enlightened judgment will vote and act solely with an eye to the honor and welfare of their common country. The present perilous condition of the country, and the giant strides necessary to accomplish our recognition amongst the nations of the earth, demand that every voter should cast his eye over his Congressional District, and aid in sending to the next Congress only such men as will use their utmost efforts to serve their government efficiently. Men of tried integrity, rare ubilities, and long experience should only be selected. Mere tyros in statesmanship may best suit the illiberal and short sighted policy of our present Legislature, but *the people* demand and will require something more. They must be assured that the applicant for political promotion under the new Government must possess the necessary e ements of statesmanship, must hav age and experience; must know the wants of our people; must possess ardent patriotism; and above all, must have such decision of character as will cau e him to scorn party intrigues and act with a firmness becoming a "Roman Senator." According to the former political complexion of the present seventh Congressional District, it is nothing but right that some one should be selected from said District, whose former political views were in unison with a majority in the District. I would therefore suggest as a most suitable and acceptable man for the seventh District, Gen'l A. J. Dargan of Anson. Gen'l D. possesses a large share of political experience, having served with marked ability for many years in our State Legislature. His record whilst a member of said body is such as becomes a North Caro inian Every vote discloses the fact that he is no sectionalist; that he was ready and willing at all times to sust in any and all measures having a tendency to benefit the people generally; he never inquired whether any particular bill was an Eastern or Western measure, but would it benefit or injure the State? He never pandered to popular prejudices; never was known to shift his political sails to catch the popular breeze; but bold and fearless in his course, when once his judgment had been formed upon any public measure, he took his stand, caring neither whether it was popular or otherwise. If such a man's services were valuable to us in by-gone days, how much more important is it now that we should secure his services, when our government is frowned at by the crowned heads of Europe and a desperate effort is being made by the military despots of the North to wipe out our political existence

The people are tired of mere time serving Politicians, fourth rate men, who look at nothing except through partizan glasses. We want men of nerve, sients nd patriotism now. Let our next Congress be com-osed of men who will favorably compare with the first Congress that assembled after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Do this and we are secure. If however, our next Congress be composed of the same materials as formerly disgraced the United States Congress, we will show to the world that we are utterly unworthy of a Republican government, and in a very short while we will be stranded on the shores of anarchy, to be only relieved by a pure military despotism.

A CITIZEN OF STANLY COUNTY.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERE AND JEANS.

3000 YARDS of the above GOODS in Brown, Gray and Black, just received from the FACTORY in the western part of the State, and for sale low for *Cash* at ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.

Sept. 14. 56-2w

Further Supplies of MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75; by mail $3.

Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.

Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.

The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.

The Volunteer's Hand-Book, 60c.; by mail 65c.

New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

DEATH OF HON. W. P. MANGUM.

Died at his residence near Red Mountain, Orange county, on the 7th instant, the Honorable Willie P. Mangum, aged near seventy years.

The demise of so eminent a citizen demands of us some brief memorial of a life, connected for near a third of the past century, with only occasional interruptions, with the public history of the country. Commencing his career as an advocate at the bar of the 4th circuit, in the period of its highest renown, he was thrice a member of the State Legislature, from his native county of Orange—at three different times appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity—twice elected to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States—for three full terms he represented North Carolina in the Senate of the Union, and for the latter half of the term of Mr. Tyler in the Presidency, from 1842 to 1845, he was the President of the Senate, (succeeding upon the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey,) and though in times of high party excitement, acquitted himself to the general approbation of that august assembly. In 1836 he received the vote of South Carolina for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Mangum was a native of the county of Orange, and born we believe, in 1792. His preparatory studies, prior to his entrance at the University of the State, were pursued in his own neighborhood, and at a later stage under the Reverend Doctor McPheeters in the Raleigh Academy. He was some time also, an assistant teacher in this Institution, and was perhaps indebted to this employment, for that neat penmanship and exact observance of the rules of elegant composition which characterized all his writings. He received his first degree at the University in 1815, studied the Law in the office of the late Honorable Duncan Cameron, then a Judge of the Superior Courts, and a neighbor of his father. Upon his admission to the bar, he at once acquired a practice which gave him both profit and reputation, insomuch that within five years he was elected to the bench. This he quitted the year following, and resumed his practice until 1823, when he was returned to the House of Representatives of the United States. From this time, although he was twice afterwards a Judge, and for two or three years at the bar, his attention was mainly devoted to politics. His powers as a public speaker, his intimate acquaintance with the motives and habits of thought of the people, and an elegant person and address, gave him high distinction as an advocate, and general acceptance as a Judge. But it was in the deliberative and popular assembly, the congregations of the masses of men, and above all, in the social intercourse, and conversations of public men, that his talents, his inclinations, his habits and tastes, eminently fitted him to shine. In the House of Representatives, with Clay, Randolph, McLane, McDuffie, Storrs, Buchanan and other leading spirits, in 1823 and '25, he took a conspicuous part in the debates, and well sustained the character of the State, in the public councils. After his election to the Senate, which he first entered in 1830, he made few elaborate efforts, but partook in the running debates, and was recognized as one of its distinguished members, when Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Wright, Forsythe, Clayton, Benton, Leigh, and a galaxy of Parliamentary talent, not seen in this country before or since, were members of that body. In popular eloquence, such as is addressed to the people in their primary assemblies, Mr. Mangum has had but few equals in our country, and it may well be doubted, whether Clay, Crittenden, Corwin or Preston, would have borne from him the palm in that field of oratory. His tall and commanding figure, always becomingly dressed, his rich and melodious voice, his flowing periods, his splendid imagery, often gorgeous and not in the best taste of the rhetorical critic, but apposite, and dazzling to the less acute, his sympathetic nature, and perfect acquaintance with all the springs and motives of human action, gave him an almost mesmeric sway over the multitude.

This influence was equally well kept up in his style of address and conversation, not merely on the hustings, but in assemblages of statesmen and courtiers. His colloquial powers, his genial and social temper, his spirited and appropriate remarks, often illustrated and adorned by tasteful literary allusion, gave a charm to his familiar discourse, and rendered him an admired and agreeable companion in any society. This, with a native genius and sagacity, and a natural command over men, gave him weight in the consultations of his associates, and in the deliberations of the Senate; for his habits were far from studious, and as he advanced in life he seemed to avoid elaborate discussions. In the fiercest strifes of party, his generous bearing and fine manners preserved to him cordial relations with political opponents, and to Randolph or Clay, Benton or Preston, Webster, King or Wright, he was alike an agreeable talker and listener. For several years past, Mr. Mangum had been prostrated by paralysis, and greatly afflicted by disease, which deprived him of the power of speech. He retained, however, his mental faculties, and took a deep interest in the current events of the struggle in which the country is engaged, until the fall of his only son, a Lieutenant in the North Carolina State Troops (named in honor of the cherished friend of his palmier days, William Preston, of South Carolina,) from a wound received in the gallant discharge of duty, in the triumphant battle at Manassas plains on the 21st of July. Overwhelmed by this distressing bereavement, he seemd to surrender his hold on the things of this life, and welcome the grave. A widow and three daughters, whose grief is shared by all his neighbors, and a wide circle of friends and admirers throughout the country, survive him.

Poor old Scott.—The miserable old creature, after being substantially superseded in command of the Army, every now and then puts forth an order, with the view of keeping up the delusion, that he is still in authority. Some weeks ago he published one, falsely charging that the Confederates had desecrated the tomb of Washington. He was taken in hand by a lady, who fixed the falsehood on him, and established, that the desecration complained of had been perpetrated by his own vandals. We heard nothing more of him until within the last few days—Lincoln's gold being exhausted, the old supernumerary is called upon to inform the soldiers that they will be paid in treasury notes, which are said to be more convenient than gold for transmission to their suffering families. This is the end of the first military character of the age! To what vile uses may we come at last!—*Richmond Whig.*

Major Anderson of Fort Sumter Notoriety.—The Louisville Courier says that passengers by the mail-boat state that Major Anderson came down from Cincinnati on the mail-boat Thursday last, and started to Frankfort on the early train Friday morning. He kept himself out of sight nearly the entire day, eluding observation, evidently ashamed of the position the Lincoln dynasty has given him of General of the Division of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Would not go to the Wars.—In Oswego, N. Y., on Monday, a volunteer named Wm. Ormsby became so fearful of going to the wars that he procured an axe, and deliberately chopped off the first and second fingers of his right hand.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS LANES.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, of the 3d inst., publishes a long letter from Fred. T. Brown, Chaplain of Col. Tyler's Brigade, giving full details of the disgraceful defeat and rout of the Federals at Cross Lanes, in Western Virginia, by Gen. Floyd. Instead of the desperate charges and cutting their way through the enemy, killing hundreds, &c., as stated in the Northern dispatches, they disappeared like mist before the rising sun, leaving their commander alone on the field in a bewildered maze of surprise and astonishment. We subjoin these extracts:

"Still on and on in increasing numbers, and cheering as they came, the enemy pressed, and our brave fellows sullenly retired before them. Company K was dispersed. Companies A and C were driven into the woods, and the other companies, under Colonel Tyler, had given way from the road and church into a field and wood on the other side. Just then Captain Dyer was struck by a bullet in the breast and killed; and still in front on the right and left the enemy was pressing. We were driven from all our positions and were nearly surrounded. The capture of the entire regiment seemed inevitable. We rode down toward the head of the advancing column of the enemy on the right, calling to some companies of our men to follow us. *But they did not move;* just then my mare plunged into a wet ditch, covered by grass from sight, fell, and threw me, escaping from me. The Major caught her for me, and we started to some of our men further up on our extreme left. When I emerged from the woods the battle seemed to be over. None of our men were visible, save Colonel Tyler, sitting on his horse, close on the point of a hill, overlooking the battle field—indeed, in it. I rode up to him, along the border of another piece of woods. In it were a number of our men, who called to me as I rode along, to come in and save myself.

I continued on, however, feeling that the chances of doing that were small, and that the time for trying it had not yet come. The coldest heart would have been touched for Colonel Tyler in that hour. His proud and pet regiment seemed to be annihilated; all who had come on the field with him killed, wounded, or captured. He turned to me as I rode up, and quietly said, "All is lost; is there no way by which we can escape?" I told him I thought there was, and we rode off together. Presently Colonel Creighton joined us. And we three slowly and most reluctantly entered the woods, I having more knowledge than either of them of that part of the country, acting as guide. On our way we were joined by one fugitive after another, till we numbered fifty or sixty persons.

We threaded our way through the woods and across fields, and came out at length on the road a mile and a half below Cross Lanes toward the Ford. We expected at every turn to be cut off, but were not. When once sure that we were safe Col. Creighton and I rode rapidly forward to camp, and started our baggage train—and not a moment too soon, as we afterward learned. Col. Tyler and those with him came along more slowly, and barely reached the camp, when the enemy's cavalry rode up in pursuit; the Captain of it taking deliberate aim at the Colonel, but missing him by a few inches. Finding the prize gone and fearing an ambuscade, they returned, cursing the "damned Yankees" as they rode off.

There we were, with our baggage train, one company of men and fifty fugitives, all that seemed to be left of the 7th regiment. Our return to Gauley Bridge was anything but a triumph.

But just after dark Capt. Lane and Lieut. Burgess came in bringing with them sixty of their men, and a Secession flag company A had captured. This was the first ray of hope. In the morning Doctor Cushing and I went back with a flag of truce to look after the dead and wounded, and though we were not permitted to go nearer than three miles of Cross Lanes, were treated very courteously, and were told that our dead, which amounted to but fifteen, were decently buried, and over thirty wounded were receiving kind medical treatment.

Kansas Robbers Dispersed by the Cherokees.—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times of the 2d instant has the following:

We learn from Mr. Lanigan, from Fort Gibson, the truth of the report relative to the capture of the Kansas freebooters. It appears that the Kansas robbers were headed by one Dr. Taylor, who had been driven from the Cherokee country, on the Verdigris, some time ago, for selling whiskey. He returned a few days since with about fifty or sixty men, and commenced robbing the Cherokees of their cattle, horses, etc., when they raised a company composed of whites and Cherokees, under a white man by the name of Miller, and pursued and overtook them. The Kansians took a stand upon a mound in the prairie, when the Cherokees rushed upon them, killing twenty-three and taking twenty-eight prisoners. They afterwards shot two and hung two of the prisoners, making twenty-seven killed. As to the other prisoners, Mr. L. says he does not know what they did with them. Miller, who headed the Cherokees, is represented as a very brave man.

The fight took place on the Verdigris river about forty or fifty miles above Fort Gibson.

Important News from the North.—The New York papers for several days past have been greatly elated at a report, which has reached them, that President Davis is dead. At first, they thought the news was too good to be true; but the last Herald we have received has thrown all doubt to the wind; it has the most conclusive proofs, and it proceeds to comment at length on the important consequences of its intelligence. The loss of their Chief, it tells us, has shipwrecked the cause of the Rebels; if Beauregard had lost the battle of Manassas, it could not have been half so disastrous as the death of this eminent man. His successor, Mr. Stephens, though a great orator and sagacious Statesman, is wanting in the qualities requisite to a military crisis. No man can be found to supply the place of the deceased President! Ruin, irretrievable ruin stares rebellion in the face!

We understand from all this the real terror with which the name of Jeff. Davis inspired the Yankees. It is almost cruel to undeceive them; but the truth of history demands that we should state, that President Davis is quite as diligently employed as he ever was in his life plotting schemes for the subversion of the despotism at Washington.—*Richmond Whig.*

The South Acknowledged a Belligerent Power.—Though the Lincoln Government still refuses to officially accord to the Confederate States, their acknowledgment as a belligerent power, various military officers in the Federal service are continually doing so without being reprimanded in the slightest from headquarters at Washington. The Memphis Appeal thus sums up the instances.

Butler, when at Fortress Monroe, exchanged prisoners with Gen. Magruder. Col. Wallace, the abolition commander at Cape Girardeau, has within the past few days exchanged prisoners under a recognized flag of truce with Gen. Pillow; and Commodore Stringham accepted the capitulation of Fort Hatteras under the express stipulation to treat Capt. Barron and his garrisen as prisoners of war, and as such award them all the usual courtesies appertaining to belligerents.

Such a paltry dodge as this is unworthy even of the gorilla consern of Abe Lincoln.

Federal Report of a Heavy Battle in the Kanawha Valley.—CLARKSVILLE, VA., Sept. 12.—A battle was commenced at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. Gen Rosencranz found Gen. Floyd's army five thousand strong, with sixteen field pieces entrenched in a powerful position at the top of a mountain on the West side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were found to be inaccessible, and the front defended by heavy forts masked by the jungle. A strong detachment of the Confederates was discovered out of Camp on this [the Federal] side of the river. Shortly afterwards our scouts found themselves face to face with the parapets of a battery, and a long line of palisades, when the battle opened fiercely. The Confederates poured upon the Federals a terrible fire of musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties.

Col. Settle led several companies of his Irish regiment to charge on the batteries, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg.

Col. Smith engaged the Confederates on the left, and Col. Lowe directly in front. Lowe was killed.

McMullins' howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces got in the best position possible, and soon silenced two of the Confederate guns, when the fire slackened at intervals.

A great and furious move was made as night approached, when the German brigade was led into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartzeuff. After a furious fight of three hours, night compelled a recall of the troops. The men laid on their arms, ready to renew the contest in the morning.

Gen. Floyd fell back during the night, sinking boats and destroying the temporary bridge to the depth of the river.

The exhaustion of the Federal troops rendered pursuit impossible. Our [Federal] loss is fifteen killed and seventy wounded. The Confederate loss is unknown, as they carried off their dead and wounded, but it was certainly serious.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Captain Dane, of the Focahontas, has been arrested on a charge of maintaining treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

The N. Y. Tribune says that of the 62 prisoners in Fort LaFayette all but three are guilty of treason.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—At 7 o'clock this morning a large party of the New York High landers left Chain Bridge as skirmishers. The Confederates fell back seven miles and the Federals commenced retreating, when the Confederates opened fire with shells, which was replied to by Griffin's battery. The Federals ceased firing in 20 minutes in order to give the Confederates an opportunity to meet them in open field. On the resumption of the firing the Federals used 32-pounder shells, which drove the Confederates off.

[This is a muddy story, and strikes us as intended to cover up some Yankee disaster.]

Important from Spain—The Confederate Flag to be Respected.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—The correspondent of the Mercury, writing from Matanzas, gives a copy of the proclamation issued by the Captain-General of Cuba in virtue of a proclamation from her Majesty the Queen of Spain. The following is an extract from the Captain General's proclamation:

"I have determined, under date of August 17th, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, and proceeding from the ports of the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag. They shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and, further, all foreign Consuls have been notified that interference on their part will not be tolerated.

Kentucky Gone.—FRANKFORT, KY., Sept 11.—The House has adopted a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates to evacuate Kentucky soil, by a vote of 71 to 26. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow a resolution to be offered, ordering both the Federals and Confederates off.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 12th.—The Senate has passed the House resolutions instructing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confedrates off Kentucky soil.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 11.—The Senate is composed of 27 Unionists to 11 Southern Rights men, and the House of 76 Unionists to 24 Southern Rights.

The Federal flag was hoisted over the capitol to-day, by a vote in the House of 77 ayes to 20 nays.

The irritation between the Unionists and the Secession element is hourly increasing. The best informed politicians hold that the crisis has been reached, and that the neutrality phantom will give way in a few days to a hostile collision. A call for additional volunteers is urged by more decided Unionists.

Another Traitor.—LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Leslie Coombs has written a strong coercion letter to the Syracuse Convention.

PLEASANT HILL, MD., Sept. 12.—There was firing on Sunday in the direction of Edward's Ferry. The Rhode Island battery threw twenty shells at the Confederate cavalry, camped two miles from the river. Every arrangement has been made to give the Confederates a warm reception should they attempt to cross between Great Falls and Point of Rocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Three race horses, buggies, &c., belonging to Southerners, have been seized.

John Anderson, of Providence, has been LaFayetted.

The Post says it is expected that the Maryland Legislature will pass a secession ordinance next week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Cotton—Sales of 500 bales at 22 a 22¼ cents per lb.

Capt Newman, of the Brig Ocean Bird, reports that the Sumter took five finely laden American ships bound from Trinidad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12th.—M. C. Stanley has been sent to Fort LaFayette for tampering with the soldiers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The brig Mary McRae, of Wilmington, N. C., arrived from Liverpool with a cargo of salt, quinine, &c. She has been seized by the Government under the confiscation act.

The Privateer Sumter.—NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—An arrival from Barbadoes reports that the Confederate Privateer Sumter was there short of coal and finds difficulty in supplying herself.

BURLINGTON, VT., Sept. 12.—Intense excitement has been created here to-day by the arrest of Col. James W. Wall, Jr., for many years a leading man in this community.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Wm. H. Winder, a brother of the Confederate General Winder, has been arrested here, charged with treasonable correspondence.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 11.—Marshal Kane has been ordered to Fort LaFayette.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 12th.—Ex-Gov. Briggs, who was accidentally shot some time since, has since died.

The Lincolnites Delighted.—The Louisville Courier, of the 4th inst., says:

"The Lincolnites yesterday did not attempt to conceal their delight at the news of the death of President Davis. They collected together in squads, and with beaming countenances exulted loudly and openly.

Hyde County—Flag of Truce.—No county on the waters accessible through Hatteras Inlet is so much exposed to the incursion and depredations of the enemy as Hyde. It is within 30 or 40 miles of the Fort—the enemy's headquarters. Indeed, Hatteras is a part of Hyde. Boats can cross at almost any time and land at any point they may choose. The wealth there will excite their thieving propensities; and the number of slaves that could be run off and sold in Cuba would pay the entire expense of the expedition. Old Butler's heart leaps with fiendish pleasure at the prospect. A flag of truce was sent by the officer in command of the Fort to the citizens there on Friday last, informing them that they shall not be molested, if they will take the oath of allegiance to the Abolition Government, and aid, of course, the invading army in conquering the State. We have this from a citizen just from there on a hurried trip to Raleigh for aid. And aid they must have and that immediately. A regiment is absolutely indispensable for its defence. And also one, if not two Companies of Rangers, and a battery of flying artillery. The people there are making every possible means of defence. One company of volunteers is already in the field. The militia are organizing. A company of mounted men, we are informed, can be raised and the horses furnished there. Will the authorities send forces there at once? It must be done, or the county is ruined — *Wash (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Important Information from Hatteras.—We stop the press to announce the following:

A gentleman in town, who left there on Thursday last, gives us these facts. Col. Hawkins is in command—has 1,300 men and but few guns—cannot make an advance now—says he will be reinforced in two weeks and then move. He gives the inhabitants of the Island the privilege of leaving or taking the oath of allegiance to support Lincoln's Government. All but 5 or 6 have taken the oath! Old Mr. Jennett, a former representative, and several of the prominent men are among them! A Company that had been organized and offered its services to the former Governor, and which Warren Winslow rejected, has been accepted by Col. Hawkins and is now marshalled against us. Many of them thought that our Government cared nothing for them and would not protect them! Col. H. promises protection and to carry them away on his vessel, if compelled to retreat. So much for the miserable management of the Military Board.

The scouting, marauding parties have broken up the furniture, burnt the clothing, killed the poultry and fat pigs of those who would not take the oath.

Portsmouth nor Oregon was taken possession of by the enemy up to that time. This information is perfectly reliable.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, 10th.

Handsome Contribution.—O. G. Foard, Esq., and T. C. Hyde, passed through this place last Tuesday, with five or six hundred dollars worth of provisions, clothing, bedding, &c., &c., for the Scotch Irish Greys, one of our Rowan Companies at Manassas, Va., presents from the homes of the men. He also carried on three fine three year old North Carolina bacon hams, a present for General Beauregard, from one of our patriotic Scotch Irish farmers. Among the articles taken down was one pair of socks knit by a lady with only *one arm.*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A Reinforcement.—Col. Clark's regiment of North Carolina volunteers passed through Lynchburg a few days ago on the way to join Floyd's Brigade. The Greenbrier Era says: "We have seen no corps so handsomely and comfortably equipped during the war, and none whose warlike and manly bearing gave better promise of efficient service in the field. We tender them a cordial welcome to the mountains of Old Virginia, and doubt not they will receive the same at the hands of Gen. Floyd, as a most valuable acquisition to his brigade.

Brig H. C. Brooks.—This vessel, which belonged to Daniel Reid, Esq., of this place, and loaded with cotton and spirits of turpentine to go to Liverpool, England, and which was taken at Hatteras when the fort capitulated, has been taken to New York. Quite a valuable prize for the Abolitionists. Vessel and cargo worth $85,000. Mr. Reid not only lost his vessel and cargo, but provisions on board, and all his clothing, &c. The merchants here indebted to the North ought, it would seem, to give what they owe to him, and never pay our enemies.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

Reports from Fortress Monroe state that the Steamers R. Spaulding and Baltimore are en route for Hatteras. The Jamestown had arrived at the Fort from the Florida blockading squadron. She brings no news.

Gen. Reynolds has been appointed to the command of Hatteras.

The Coast Defences.—We are advised of extensive preparations by the Confederate Government to secure the defences of the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars will be devoted immediately to the work, in conformity to a plan submitted to the Executive Department some weeks ago, and approved in the most decided manner by Congress before the adjournment. The intelligence of these measures is positive; but it would be imprudent at the present time to mention their details.

A late act of Congress for "local defences" of the Confederacy authorizes the President to call for and employ volunteers at exposed points. The provisions of this law will no doubt be adequate to garrison all the forts in the South, and for purposes of coast guards, without disturbing the Confederate forces in Virginia.

Richmond Examiner.

Melancholy Accident.—A Soldier Shot.—We learn that the remains of a young man named Lee, a soldier in Captain Cox's company of Independent Blues, from Sampson county, now company H in the Tenth Regiment of North Carolina volunteers, stationed at Fort Caswell, reached here to-day to be sent home for interment.

It would seem that Mr. Lee got shot and instantly killed by a gun in the hands of another member of the company named Westbrook, under circumstances somewhat as follows:—Westbrook had just been on guard, but was relieved and had his gun still loaded, but had removed the cap. Lee coming up, Westbrook playfully halted him and raising his gun pulled the trigger, not of course expecting it to go off without the cap, but it did, and the ball entered Lee's chest, killing him almost instantly.

Some of the detonating powder must have adhered to the tube over which the cap had been, and here we may add, that we have been requested to direct attention to the constant risk of snapping loaded weapons even after removing the cap. We never saw any harm done, but we have seen a pistol go off in this way, and we are told that accidents are likely to occur at any time.

The circumstances are given as we got them; we suppose they are substantially correct. Westbrook was immediately placed under arrest.

Wilmington Journal.

Movements of the Banks.—AUGUSTA, GA., Sept.—The Banks of this city held a meeting to-day and adopted the resolution of the Charleston Banks, agreeing to receive Treasury notes in payment of all dues and upon deposite.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

With very deep regret we have to announce the death of Dr. HENRY CLAY ROBINSON, which occurred at his residence in this vicinity, this morning at sunrise, after a fortnight's illness of typhoid fever. He was in the 28th year of his age, and bade fair to run a long career of usefulness in a profession for which he seemed peculiarly adapted, by the kindness and gentleness which he inherited in so large a degree, no less than by his devotion and skill. He was a most exemplary Christian, a Deacon of the Presbyterian Church in this town, and leaves a wife, three children and a very extensive connection, among whom his place cannot be supplied.

STRANGE REPORTS FROM HATTERAS.—We were startled and shocked by the statement which we copy from the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, that citizens at Hatteras were taking the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. We are informed, however, that they are *wreckers*, and if so, though their information may be exceedingly useful to the enemy, we doubt whether their *morale* will add much to the character of his army, even in comparison with the Zouave portion of it.

WHO IS TO BLAME?—We meet in our exchange papers with some very strange assertions in regard to the responsibility for the Hatteras disaster. Some of them are so extraordinary that we cannot credit them. Yet our readers are entitled to know what is asserted on so grave a subject, and apparently on personal knowledge.

For instance, conspicuous insertion is given in the Richmond Examiner to a communication affirming that Gen. Gwynn engaged cannon at Norfolk and sent them to our coast; that the authorities, on the ground of "a useless expense," returned most of them to Gosport; that he importuned the Military Board to erect strong defences, but the reply was often repeated: "Nature has defended our coast, and, besides, the Hessians will have their hands full at Manassas." And finally, that the petitioned the Military Board to be allowed to make a report upon the defenceless condition of the North Carolina coast; and the request was *flatly refused.*"

Can these things be true? We doubt.

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch says that "Gen. Gwin, week after week, to our certain knowledge, informed the War Department at Raleigh, that the works at Hatteras were not strong enough to resist a vigorous attack, that more forces were indispensable, with flying artillery, but his statements were thrown aside, his warning unheeded. *We exhonerate him from all blame for this disaster.* The blame rests upon the late Gov and Military Board, mainly on the head of Warren Winslow."

And the Raleigh Standard speaks of a message of Gov. Clark and letter of Gov. Winslow, (we have not seen them,) both denying any knowledge of letters of Gen. Whiting to Gen. Holmes, of April 28 and May 1, or any other date; Gov. Winslow adding,—

That "the only letter of Gen. Whiting's on file is one to the late Gov. Ellis, under date May 13th." The policy recommended by Gen. Whiting in *this* letter was, he says, adopted.

But the Standard says,—

"We have before us, in a document printed for the Convention, the letter of Gen. Whiting *of the 28th April*, 1861, addressed to Gen. Holmes, and by Gen. Holmes endorsed "for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor." In this letter Gen Whiting *urged the most active measures on a large scale*, for the defence of Wilmington, Fort Macon, Newbern, and other points on the seaboard. In this letter Gen. Whiting also substantially foreshadowed and recommended the seven regiment bill for the defence of the seaboard, which passed the Convention, and which was afterwards reconsidered and rejected, largely as the result of the personal and party appeals of Mr. Winslow, and his unscrupulous use of State patronage."

The Standard asks what has become of *this* important letter?

A SPEECH BY GEN. HILL.—The correspondent of the Tarboro' Mercury in the 1st Regiment near Yorktown, writes that on Gen. Hill's return after an absence of almost sixty days, on account of sickness, the regiment appeared about his quarters and greeted him with three cheers, when he came to his tent door and said,—

"*Friends, Fellow Countrymen and Fellow Soldiers:*—You have out flanked me and surrounded me,—I must submit to the surrender.

"It is with inexpressible gratitude that I am allowed to be again among you. Since I have seen you last I have suffered more than I ever suffered before; more than in all my life together. Yet the suffering of my body did not surpass the anguish of my soul in remembering your afflictions here. While I was lying on my back burning with fever, I thought of you suffering in the like manner, while others were dying. And another thought occurred to me: that you might be fighting while I could not be with you to show you how to dodge, and to tell you, "*give it to them, boys!*"

"Well, we have met with reverses in North Carolina. It is no more than I expected. Our proud and boastful spirit, especially of our press, has taken to ourselves our victories,—we have been saying, "I did this with my own might and power." We have accredited our success to our own prowess instead of to God. We have been disparaging the bravery of our enemies. I know some of them; I know the commander at Newport News—a braver man never lived. The difference between them and us, as soldiers, is *the cause*. They come among us as marauders,—it is that that makes them cowards. "Apply the case to yourselves: suppose you were to invade their country, driving their women and children before you with the torch and dagger, you could not meet their men boldly, but would feel like running. They are not natural cowards. Let us learn from this a lesson; let us learn to cultivate a strict moral discipline. With a consciousness of a strictly moral purpose what need we to fear?

"Your time of service will soon expire; then we will return to our own good old State, where your services will be appreciated and your wants will be cared for; and then, we will drive back the invader.

"Fellow soldiers, I thank you for this mark of your confidence. My feeble health will not allow me to say more. I respectfully bid you good night."

It is not long since we endeavored to defend Gen. Hill from a harsh criticism of a contemporary, one of whose allegations against him was, that he sneered at or disparaged the press. We fear we must take back what we then said. The above fling at the press of our State appears to us to be most undeserved; for with all our knowledge of it we remember but one paper that has fallen short of Gen. Hill himself in "giving God the praise." But why say "especially the press," when he might have cited the deliberate message of the Governor to the State Convention, affirming that "If our batteries are properly served, a fact of which I could entertain no doubt, the power of the United States Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any of the harbors of the State." This is a specimen of reliance upon our own arm and not that of God, the like of which we do not think the General can find in the North Carolina press.

Then as to disparaging the bravery of our enemies—who taught the press to do that? Listen to Gen. Hill himself (in his detailed report of the battle of Bethel):—

"Capt. Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men, was shot through the heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation. So far as my observation extended, he was the only one of the enemy who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day. * * * The enemy, in his haste, threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats, &c.; even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase, and for the third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course."

We might extend quotations, but these will do.

We regret that Gen. Hill, whom the press likes to praise, is doing what he can to arouse a contrary feeling. If he ever sees the Observer, its columns must have assured him that this regret is sincere.

PROMOTIONS.—Capt. Bridgers of the Edgecombe company in the 1st Regiment, having been promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Lieut. Whit. P. Lloyd has been elected Captain, 2d Lieut. Gaston Lewis 1st Lieut., and Orderly Kenneth Thigpen 2d And Lieut. F. M. Parker has been elected Captain of the Enfield Blues, in place of Capt. Bell, resigned.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.—On Friday last the Hon. George Davis of Wilmington, and the Hon. W. T. Dortch of Goldsborough, were elected Senators in the Confederate Congress. We have not heard the vote; but learn that some of the defeated candidates were very much disappointed.

In party times Mr. Davis was a Whig, Mr. Dortch a Democrat. Both are lawyers. The Wilmington Journal states Mr. Davis's age at about 41, Mr. Dortch's a year or two more.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM MOORE.—Captain Swann's company, 100.in number, is expected on the cars this afternoon at 2 o'clock. They have arranged to be carried directly to the river, to the Str. North Carolina.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM CUMBERLAND.—We understand that Capt. James M. Williams's Company, 110 in number, expects to leave here on Thursday next.

CORRECTION.—On the 9th we mentioned a handsome impromptu collection of shoes, socks and money for the soldiers, by Dr. McDuffie. We were not aware till some days afterwards that Mr. Edward T. McKethan united with Dr. McDuffie in the good work. The Dr. alone had called upon us, and we obtained from him the amounts collected, supposing that he alone had collected them.

BLOWING ONE'S TRUMPET.—The Salisbury Banner says,—

"If Capt. Craige and others of Fisher's Regiment had been from some of the other Confederate States, and acted the gallant part which they did in the battle of Manassas, every one of their papers would have been filled, time and again, with accounts of their daring exploits; but our people are too modest to say much about their brave deeds, preferring rather, the consciousness of having done their duty, than a public notoriety through the press. By the way, we are pleased to learn, the course of North Carolinians in this respect has elicited general admiration from the other States."

Do these other States follow the example of North Carolina? Not they. Nor do we admire it to the extent to which it is carried. There are few things more contemptible than a man's glorifying *himself;* but there ought to be in every regiment some capable and fair man to give a faithful account for publication,—not of his own deeds,—but of those of the regiment. The want of this has been felt since the Manassas battle.

The Charleston Mercury has sent a correspondent to Newbern, N. C., who is engaged in writing down the people of that place and section as apathetic, indifferent, drowsy, &c. &c. We think the man and the Mercury might be better employed than in originating such slanders, as we doubt not they are, upon the people of that part of North Carolina.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM HATTERAS.—Commander Rowan, of the frigate Pawnee, writes to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

"From the best information I can obtain ten regiments had been recalled from Virginia to defend the State. The Secessionists residing near the water are deserting their residences and seeking shelter in the interior. The poorer classes remain, waiting for protection to avow their Union sentiments."

ANOTHER DEATH.—In the last issue of the Observer was announced the death of a member of the Independent Company, and it was then written here that the Lafayette Company was the only one in the 1st Regiment which had sustained no loss. Since that time, we have learned of the death, at Yorktown, of John B. Clark, a private in Co. F.—the Lafayette. He died on the 10th inst., aged 22 years 9 months and 15 days. The body was brought here on Saturday and was interred with military honors by the Clarendon Guards.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Edgeworth College, in Greensborough, on the 6th inst., Edward Green Sterling, a member of the Guilford Greys, in the 21st year of his age. He contracted his disease at Fort Macon, and returned home to die. From an obituary in the Patriot we copy the following:—

"He died not on the field of fame,—in the din of conflict, while the storm of the battle was raging, but he gently sunk to rest in the bosom of his home. The loved ones who with joy had watched over the smiling infancy of their "first-born," with a blessed faith closed his dying eyes and gave him back to God. Their counsels and prayers had armed him well with honor, virtue and truth, to meet the conflicts of life, and nobly he kept his faith with his friends, his kindred and his country. In his last struggle he had a Friend truer and dearer than earth can give, and by His aid, he "fought a good fight," and "won the crown." With a meek and beautiful faith he entered without fear "the dark valley." To him the last sound and sight of earth were agony and tears, and then his enraptured spirit caught forever the glory and harmony of the bright and better land."

Near Manassas, on the 25th ult., Peter R. Clapp of the "Guilford Dixie Boys," aged 21 years, 8 months and 19 days. Also, of the same company, private Thomas J. Gant, Sergeant Isaac W. Gossett, Sergeant Henry M. Clapp, and private James W. Lambeth—making eight deaths in that company since it left Greensborough.

At Fort Johnson, Smithville, on the 8th inst., Peyton R. Robinson, of Sampson county, a member of the Holmes Riflemen, Co. F, 10th Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

At Camp Fisher, near Seawell's Point, Va., Lieut. W. F. Sherrill, of Co. K, 2d Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

At Manassas, private Henry Buttner, of Capt. Belo's Co., —— Browning, of Capt. Wharton's Co., and Alex'r Vawter, of Capt. Miller's Co., all of Forsyth county; and all of the 11th Reg't.

Private Henry Hamlett, of the Milton Blues, died at Todd's Point, on James River. The only death that has occurred in that Co.

At Yorktown, on the 17th ult., Lawson P. Henderson (of what company not stated.)

At Suffolk, Va., Amos Green, of the Buncombe "Rough and Ready" Co.

At Bealeton Charity Hospital, Richmond, Va., of fever, Benj'n Meeks, of N. C.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have recently copied a good many articles from papers whose politics we always opposed until Lincoln's Proclamation came out, but with which, since that time, we have had one powerful feeling in common. We fear that some of these quotations have subjected us, instead of their authors, to rebuke from our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, who forgets that some of the strongest of them were copied from his own paper. Must we incur another censure for copying the following from that unwavering Democratic paper, the Salisbury Banner?

After expressing a very decided opinion that the authorities of the State are responsible for the Hatteras disaster, the Banner says,—

"Mr. Speaker Clark is said to make an excellent Governor, and the deliberations of the present august body were too late to entitle them to responsibility; and, unhappily, as has been said, no Legislative decree can give sense to folly, or experience to ignorance; it could only prevent a certain portion of wisdom and talent from being called into the service of the State. This, we think, they have most effectually done. We have been asked why they do not elect Senators. We have no reply, more than that they had the matter under consideration for three days. Ex-Governors Bragg and Graham, men in whom the people all seem to have confidence, are evidently not the men of their choice. Now in justice to this body, we would say that they had nothing to do, and have done nothing."

POWDER.—The proprietors of the Powder Mill in Pickens District, S. C., give notice that they have engaged to supply all the powder they can make to the Confederate government, (except blasting powder.)

It is a fact of deep significance that, since secession, the States that have been tardiest in seceding have suffered most. Of the States that have seceded, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia have so far suffered the most; and of the States that must secede or succumb, Maryland and Kentucky are now paying the penalties of procrastination.—*Charleston Courier.*

How can any reasonable man fail to be impressed with the "deep significance?" What an unmilitary and unnatural and unusual thing have the Yankees done in attacking armies immediately in front of them, rather than leave their own border unprotected that they might ravage a distant coast!

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, the following proceedings in relation to Senator Thomas have taken place:—

WHEREAS, J. W. Thomas, a member of the Senate of N. C., has lately paid a visit to the city of New York, and whereas, it is currently reported that the said Thomas repeatedly told, while on his way there, that he had in his possession Union speeches made by himself, which would greatly facilitate his movements; and whereas, it is further currently reported that the said Thomas, while in the said city of New York, purchased claims upon divers good citizens of North Carolina, and is now endeavoring to collect the same, which reports, if they be true, are giving aid and comfort to our enemies: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the truth of said reports and make report thereof to the Senate, that the Senate may take such steps as to the Senators may seem meet.

Be it further Resolved, That the said committee shall inquire into the fact as to whether the said J. W. Thomas is now or has been since his return, acting as agent for the collection or securing debts, for any of the citizens of New York.

Be it further Resolved, That the said committee shall have full power to send for persons and papers to facilitate their investigations, and have power to examine persons on oath.

On this resolution, the Speaker appointed Messrs Barringer, Eure and Dobson to constitute the committee, who after full investigation, made the following

REPORT.

"Immediately upon the appointment of the committee Mr. Thomas proffered and has afforded us every facility for the prosecution of the inquiry, by furnishing letters, private memoranda and other papers, which show the character and object of his late visit to New York. From these sources the committee submit to the Senate the following statement of facts, which must be regarded as coming from the Senator himself:

On the 23d of July last, Mr. Thomas left North Carolina for New York city, by the way of Louisville, Ky. Neither the time nor the occasion of his visit was concealed. His original design was, in connection with Messrs. M. L. Holmes and R. J. Holmes, of Rowan county, to establish a commercial house in Louisville for the purpose of furnishing such supplies to the Confederate States, by that route, as their people might need during the present war. This design was, however, abandoned upon reaching Louisville, and he proceeded immediately to New York.

It is proper to remark here, before going further with this statement, that Mr. Thomas started on his trip with but $245 in cash, which was intended to bear his travelling and personal expenses. He also took with him several thousand dollars of bank stock held by various citizens of this State in the banks of New York. These stocks were intrusted to him by the holders, with directions to sell them and account for the proceeds on his return.

It was further understood that he might use the cash realized from such sale, with a view to accomplish his general object of supplying the Confederate States with such articles as he could purchase and introduce in violation of the blockade. Besides the cash and stocks above referred to, he had a check on a New York firm for about $10,000. The check was drawn by his partners in the present adventure (the Messrs. Holmes of Rowan county,) for the proceeds of a sale of cotton made by the firm for them, and shipped to New York just before the declaration of war. The Messrs. Holmes had put the amount of check in the copartnership stock of the firm between them and Mr. Thomas, and they were very anxious to get the funds out of the hands of the New York house. Mr. Thomas repeats that the above named cash, bank-stock and check, constituted all the money or source of money which he had on his visit to New York.

On arriving in New York he executed his directions in reference to the sale of the bank stocks held by our citizens, so far as he could do so with advantage. Meanwhile an opportune chance presented itself to him in connection with another worthy citizen of this State, to purchase a vessel and cargo, with a view of running the blockade on our coast. Mr. Thomas embarked in this enterprise with high hopes of success, the particulars of which the committee do not deem necessary to relate. But he denies that he put any money in the purchase of the vessel and cargo other than what he had realized from the sale of bank stock due and held by our citizens, as above stated. The scheme ultimately failed, and was utterly abandoned by him. The contract for the vessel and cargo, so far as he was concerned, was cancelled. In consequence, owing to the extreme hazard of bringing it home, the money derived from the stocks, as well those owned by himself as by others, was deposited in certain banks of New York, as appears by certificate of deposite exhibited to the committee by Mr. Thomas.

With regard to the check on the New York firm above alluded to, it was presented for payment, but with every disposition on the part of the firm to meet it, they were wholly unable to do so. Their trade having been chiefly, if not entirely with the Confederate States, it had been for several months almost completely cut off, and the house was trembling on the verge of suspension. After proposing and rejecting mutually several modes of paying the debt, the gentlemen composing the firm finally offered to place in the hands of Mr. Thomas, such Southern paper as they had or could procure in the city, out of which the check or debt could be paid, and the balance, if any, be accounted for to them as soon as practicable. Whereupon, some $20,000 in notes and accounts on citizens of this State was transferred to Mr. Thomas, with the authority to collect the same and carry out the above agreement. He admits that the letters hereto attached, refer to claims on citizens so assigned to him. He declares his innocence of any purpose to violate any known law in this transaction. He never intended, and does not now intend to harrass or oppress the debtors referred to. He sought only to secure a just debt due from the New York house to himself and the Messrs. Holmes. He will cheerfully abide the decision of our Courts, under the law of the land, on the liabilities of the parties. He denies emphatically that he is now, nor has been at any time acting as agent to collect or secure any debts due from our citizens to any persons in New York, except in the single instance and in the manner here set forth.

As to the rumor that he had made Union speeches, or carried his own Union speeches, delivered last winter, with him on his late trip, he protests that it is utterly untrue, and as far as any such allegation is meant as an imputation upon his loyalty to the Confederate States, he repels it with indignation.

Upon this statement, which is uncontradicted by any evidence submitted to the committee, we are unable to discover in the purposes of the Senator from Davidson in making his late visit to the enemy's country, or in his conduct while there, any thing which calls for censure or other action of the Senate; and the committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

(Signed) VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Ch'n, M L. EURE, JOSEPH DOBSON, } Com.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the report was unanimously adopted. And the following resolution, also introduced by Mr. Barringer, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Senate is unable to discover any ground for imputing disloyal or censurable conduct to John W. Thomas, the Senator from Davidson, in connection with his late trip to the enemy's country."

Mr. Thomas of Jackson introduced a bill to complete the works on Deep river.

The revenue bill was explained by Mr. Worth, who introduced it, as likely to produce $1,000,000, exclusive of agricultural productions. The Senate devoted a great deal of time to this bill.

LATER.—The Legislature is still in session, the resolution to adjourn on the 16th having been rescinded. The Stay Law has passed both Houses, also the Militia bill, and the bill for raising Revenue. A bill appropriating two millions of dollars for the protection of the coast of the State, "*provided* no part of the amount is spent until President Davis shall refuse to protect the coast,"—[what supreme nonsense]—has passed both Houses. A bill has been passed authorising the Gov'r to raise another regiment of State troops. Also a bill instructing the Governor to pay all volunteers from the time of their enlistment to the service of the State to that of their transfer to the Confederate States. Also a bill authorizing the enlistment of recruits in order to fill up the regiments already organized, whose numbers may hereafter be diminished by disease or death. A bill has also been passed chartering the Fayetteville and Florence railroad.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

VIRGINIA SALT.—The Editor of the Statesville Express has taken pains to inform himself as to the chances of getting salt at the Virginia Salt Works; and has learned that the price at the works has heretofore been 50 cents per bushel of 50 lbs., but that it will hereafter be a little higher, say 60 cents

The works are situated 18 miles N. E. of Abingdon, and 100 miles from Statesville. At the price, it seems to us that people in all that section of North Carolina can supply themselves much cheaper by wagoning from the Salt works, than at from $5.to $7 a sack for Liverpool salt in the lower parts of North Carolina and Virginia. Indeed we are not sure but that it might be brought here at a profit. It is stated to be in any desired quantity.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have no great or decisive event to record to-day; only the recognition of the Southern Confederate Flag by Spain—and that is not an insignificant fact, by any means;—and the yankee account of an engagement between Floyd's and Rosencranz's forces in Western Virginia. Rosencrans appears to have withdrawn unperceived from the position he occupied in front of Gen. Lee, and to have fallen unexpectedly upon Gen. Floyd's smaller force. The Northern papers are said to have anticipated an important triumph from this movement; but even their own account shows that they were worsted. After several hours fighting they were "called off," Floyd occupying the field of battle, until, during the night, he crossed the river, so as not to be liable to attack from both Rosencranz's and Cox's armies, carrying with him his killed and wounded, if any, and his stores. "The enemy, too, excuse their failure to follow up Gen. Floyd, by the extreme "exhaustion" which they were suffering from their exertions in the battle. Putting all these things together, and recollecting the enemy's proneness to falsehood and exaggeration, we should not be surprised if this affair is shown by the true accounts to have been a brilliant one for our arms."

Gen. McClellan not disposed to give Battle:—The enemy are not disposed to give battle. They cowardly skulk behind their entrenchments and decline every challenge to combat. The Washington Star says:

The impression prevails here in military circles that Beauregard is now massing most of his troops between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg. It is further believed that everything that Davis has been able to scrape together in the way of fighting material, not absolutely required elsewhere, has been hurried on to Beauregard, and that the latter's army has been thus greatly increased. His purpose is now, apparently, to tempt or to provoke General McClellan to leave his entrenchments, in which we hardly think he will be shortly accommodated, as he must advance against them or decline the battle the Secession authorities have been so long seeking.

No Secession officers captured by Gen. McClellan.—In alluding to the rumor of the capture of two Confederate officers, near Washington, by the Federals, the Star says:

No Secession officers have fallen into McClellan's hands since he has been in command of the army of the Potomac.

From the Point of Rocks.—Latest advices from the Point of Rocks, Maryland, say that it is reported that the Confederates are taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are using the materials to extend the track to the Alexandria and Loudoun Road.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Gen. Rosencranz's official account of the battle is very similar to that already sent. He says there were about 20 Federals killed and about 100 wounded. He found two stands of colors, a few prisoners and some camp equipage which Gen. Floyd left when he evacuated his position

Running the Blockade.—News has been officially received here that a vessel under British register arrived at New Orleans with an assorted cargo, having successfully run the blockade. A portion of her cargo consisted of 2,000 muskets and 125 rifles, which our brave soldiers will turn to good account against the enemy.

Richmond Enquirer.

Reign of Terror in St. Louis.—The Louisville Courier learns from passengers who left St. Louis by rail Thursday that two citizens had been ruthlessly murdered, shot in cold blood, by order of the military dictator, Gen. Fremont. Their offence, if any, was not known.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican (Lincoln) says that Gen. Green, at the head of 2500 men, had had a severe fight with the 2d Kansas regiment, and that the Kansas troops were then compelled to surrender.

Philadelphia in Danger.—A delegation of nine or ten influential Philadelphians have been to Washington to see the President in relation to fortifying that city. Cameron told them that he had already sent an engineer to see what could be done.

Fourteen females are said to be held prisoners at Washington. The last arrest was that of the wife of Major Toobman, recently of the Confederate army.

Recruiting for the Federal Army.—The Northern papers report great dullness in the recruiting business. The New York Herald says that not more than ten men were booked in New York last week for general service, and the regimental officers were scarcely more successful. A few men enlisted in Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo and Boston. The military enthusiasm of the North, to use a Yankee phrase, has "played out."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

CAMP ELLIS, Sept. 8, 1861.

I wish to let the friends of two of the North Carolina Regiments know where they are, and what they are doing. The 5th Regiment of N. C. Regulars and the 13th Regiment of Volunteers, I allude to. Their camp is on Wolf run, about thirteen miles from Manassas. Both Regiments belong to the 6th Brigade, commanded by Gen. Early, in Gen. Beauregard's division. These regiments are composed of as good material as you can find anywhere. The 5th Regiment has been tried in the battle of the 21st, led by her gallant Lieut. Col. J. P. Jones, a better officer than whom cannot easily be found. And it was not found wanting in bravery. The thirteenth has never been tried, but she will not disappoint her friends who expect much of her when she is. The 5th is at Mason's Height. The 13th was left at Fairfax station. I understand the 5th regiment was cut to pieces, and the few survivors taken prisoners. I am happy to say the report is false. Instead of being cut up and taken prisoners, two of the officers of that regiment have accomplished feats which should not be passed over in silence. Capt. Lee, with a small portion of his company, drove from a house double his number, of the Yankees, and took all their overcoats and guns without getting a man injured. The other feat was accomplished by Lieut. J. A. Jones. He, with twenty of his men, attacked the house containing the Yankee reserve pickets, amounting to four times his number of men, also in a few hundred yards of a regiment of the enemy, drove them from the house and took possession of it. The pickets had a nice dinner prepared and on the table, but they did not stay and share it with Lieut. Jones and his men. Lieut. Jones, I understand, received a slight wound in the shoulder, which did not cause him much inconvenience.

Lieut. Jones was a cadet of the N. C. Military Institute, and is only eighteen years of age. He was trained by Gen. Hill and Col. Lee.

The 13th regiment, I understand, starts to relieve the 5th to-day.

We hope while we are fighting for North Carolina on Virginia soil, that the troops left in North Carolina will defend our good old State, and not let the feet of the infernal Northern invaders pollute our soil and interrupt the quiet of our peaceful homes.

Our Postoffice is either at Manassas or Fairfax station.

FROM THE "STANLY MARKSMEN."

CAMP BEE, Co. C, 4TH REG'T,
Near Smithfield, Va., Sept. 12.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: We have two hundred and thirty or forty on the sick list, mostly chills and fever. But few of them are dangerously ill. Isaac Biles, private of the Stanly Marksmen, died at the hospital on the 9th inst. I believe this makes fourteen men that have died since the formation of the Regiment at Garysburg in May last. Col. Daniel is having our tents well floored with plank, which will doubtless add a great deal to the comfort and health of the soldiers.

We all regretted very much to part with Capt. Vance. He was liked by all. I have often heard the men on guard express their gratification that he was *officer of the day.* I know but little of his military qualifications, but the 26th Regiment could scarcely have got a Colonel they would have been better pleased with in other respects. With the exception of the bigotry of a *few* of the subordinate officers, I believe the 4th Regiment is excelled by no other. We have been hospitably received and treated by the Virginians, especially at Suffolk. Our Regiment will long remember the good people of that town.

Hoping that we may soon whip the Yankees, and return to our own beloved State to greet kindred and friends, I remain, &c.

FROM THE "CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS."

LEWISBURG, VA., Sept 7.

Messrs. Editors: We are getting on slowly towards the seat of war. We are in forty or fifty miles of the Yankees, and yet we know but little more of their movements and the movements of our army than the people of Fayetteville, so secret are things kept. Many of our men are scattered from here to Richmond, sick.

Heavy Guns.—A few days since, three 32 pounders passed through this town for Washington, and thereabouts. They look as if they could do execution should opportunity offer.—*Tarboro' Southron.*

Impudence Unparalleled.—C. H. Foster, the Yankee who claims to be a Federal Congressman elect from North Carolina, called upon Lincoln at Washington last Wednesday for the purpose of tendering him "a full brigade of loyalists" from that State. Foster will scarcely venture far into North Carolina for the purpose of raising a brigade or for any other purpose.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

W T. Williams, brother of Col. Sol. Williams, has been elected Colonel of the new Battalion now annexed to the 2d Reg't N. C. Volunteers stationed near Norfolk.

LIST OF ARTICLES

Contributed to the Cumberland Hospital Association.

4 Comforts, 2 quilts, 46 Sheets, 19 Pillows, 104 Pillow slips, 34 Drawers, 100 Towels, 4 Mattress Ticks, 7 Bed Spreads, 113 Shirts, 36 prs Socks, 2 Under-Shirts, 5 Woolen Neck Comforts, 6 Blankets, 2 Dressing Gowns, 1 piece of Osnaburgs, 2 Mosquito Nets, 2 pieces Factory Homespun, 16 yds ditto, old Linen and Old Rags, Bandages and Lint, 2 Bottles blackberry Wine, 1 Port Wine, 2 jugs Vinegar, 1 jar Honey, 1 jar Sweet Pickles, 1 jar Pickles, 1 bottle Tomato Catsup, 1 jar Preserves, 2 tumblers Jelly, 6 lbs Sugar, 2 lbs Tea, Mustard, Gelatine, Nutmegs, Sage and Balm; by the following persons:—Mrs Alexander Elliot, Mrs John C Smith, Mrs Isabella Elliot, Mrs Margaret Smith, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs H L Myrover, Mrs Wm G Matthews, Mrs Wm McL McKay, Miss Frances Carmon, A Friend, Miss Lillie Winslow, Mrs Agnes Sandford, Miss Bell, Mrs McGary, Mrs J G Shepherd, Mrs M C Rand, Mrs M J Murphy, Miss Caroline Winslow, Mrs W B Wright, Mrs E J Lilly, Mrs T S Lutterloh, Mrs Ralph Buxton, Mrs Foulkes, Mrs W C Troy, Mrs P Taylor, Miss Maria Winslow, Miss Taylor, Master Bennie Taylor, Mr George McNeill, Mr Brandt, Mr James Kyle, Mrs E L Pemberton, Mrs Pearson, Mr Archibald Holmes, Mrs Kitty Evans, Mrs Minor, Mrs James McDaniel and frends, Mrs C T Haigh, Miss Marion Winslow, Mrs T C Hooper, Miss Breece, Mrs Valentine, Mrs Wm J Anderson, Mrs Anne C Hall.

The arrangement made with our State Agent, Major Ashe, at Richmond, will insure a safe transportation of our Boxes. The above articles (with the exception of a few specially marked for Yorktown) have been sent to Manassas and Acquia Creek to the companies of Capt. Sinclair and Mallett under charge of Mr Edward McKethan, who has kindly undertaken to deliver them.

The following Ladies made up into Shirts some of the cloth donated by other ladies, included in the above list, to-wit: Mrs Stevens, Mrs Walter A Huske, Mrs H H Buxton, Miss Mary Hall, Mrs Thomas C Hall

Additional cash contributions:—Mr James Kyle $20. Mr Wm McIntyre $5, Mrs D Murchison $5. Mrs E W Willkings $2 Mrs Sherwood $4. Total $36. Presbyterian please copy.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs C D. Nixon, 2 Pillows, 7 pairs Socks and 6 Towels; Miss Nancy Piner, 1 pair Socks; Mrs. Frances Piner, 1 pair Socks; Mrs. Robt. Little, 2 Blankets and 3 pairs Socks; Mrs. James M. Winn, 6 Blankets; Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 2 large Home-made Blankets.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

NO MONEY FOR LINCOLN IN ENGLAND.—Secretary Chase sent Auguste Belmont, the principal of the New York branch of the great house of Rothschild, to Europe, some six weeks ago, to endeavor to negotiate a portion of the immense loans which the Lincoln government needs to prosecute this unholy war. He has utterly failed! His heart was in the work, and his connection with the richest bankers in the world, were all in his favor, but all would not do.

The London journals contain significant sentences like the following from the Saturday Review:

"We need scarcely say that the attempt to introduce the proposed Federal loan into the London money market has proved a failure. Mr. A. Belmont, the N. York agent of the firm of Rothschild, has finally taken his departure, convinced of the hopelessness of persuading the English public to lend themselves to the speculation. It is universally felt in this country, that if the Northerners mean to conquer in the unhappy strife, they must conquer by their own energies and their own money. *The Federal Government can give no adequate security;* and the English public are well aware that neither Messrs. Rothschild nor any other firm, however eminent, *can or will give security for the payment, punctual or unpunctual, of the interest.*"

Hon. L. O'B Branch has resigned the office of Quartermaster General and Paymaster General.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

The Military Despotism in Baltimore.—The military despotism in Baltimore continues its petty, cowardly acts. The Sun, of the 11th instant, says:

About noon yesterday some excitement was caused in the vicinity of Baltimore and Light streets, by a policeman attempting to remove a cravat of obnoxious colors from the person of a young man named James Carey, who successfully resisted him. The same evening two little daughters of Charles H. Myers, Esq., merchant, were arrested on the street, near their father's door, and carried to the station-house, because some portion of their dress bore the combination of the prohibited colors. Mr. J. D. Welsh was also arrested near his residence, on Gay street, because he refused to take from his watch chain a medallion containing the portraits of President Davis and General Beauregard, of the Southern Confederacy.

The cotton crop is being very seriously injured by the heavy rains that have prevailed of late In Alabama and Mississippi the crop will be cut short fully one-third.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Death from Snake Bite.—A correspondent writing from Rockfish, Duplin county, says that on Saturday evening last, while muddying the water in a small pond for fish, Mr. Franklin J. Dempsey was bitten by a snake and died in about 40 hours afterwards.—*Wil. Journal.*

English News.—MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The North Briton has arrived.

Lord Palmerston has been installed Warden of the Cinque Ports. In a speech on the occasion he alluded to the battle of Bull Run as evidence of the powerlessness of brave but undisciplined men against a well organized enemy.

The London Times concludes an article on American affairs by saying that the subjugation of the South was hopeless.

Russell, in his latest letter, says that the issue is narrowing down to the question of slavery abolition.

Fifteen thousand bales of cotton had been purchased in Liverpool by leading houses for shipment to America.

DIED,

In Randolph County, on the 1st inst., after ten days' illness of typhoid fever, Mr. ZEBULON H. HALE, aged 32 years, 4 months and 12 days. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and met death with a confident hope. COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Sales of old at 10½ on Saturday.
Bacon—Hog round 21.
Flour—Family 5 40, super 5 20.
Corn—Country 65 to 70.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Miss Leete will open a School on Dick street, MONDAY the 30th of September. Sept. 14, 1861. 57-2t

Mrs. Ward will resume the duties of her School, in Arch Street, on the first day of October, 1861. Sept. 14. 57-4t

Miss Newby will resume her School on Monday Sept. 30th. For terms inquire at Mrs. Hart's, opposite Post Office. Sept. 10. 56 2t

For Sale.

2000 YDS. Dundee and Gunny BAGGING. 1000 lbs. BALE ROPE, *good article* AUG. W. STEEL. Sept. 14, 1861. 57-2ti

FOR RENT.

THE TWO DWELLINGS, on the premises occupied by the late Judge Potter, at the time of his death. Possession given on the first of November. Apply to MARY ANN POTTER. Sept. 16. 57-tf

Lost,

A GOLD BRACELET, with the name 'Lizzie Holmes' engraved upon it. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with S. J. HINSDALE. Sept. 16. 57 2tpd

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 18. 57-tf

"COTTON IS KING."

EXPERIENCE has fully demonstrated the fact that Soft COTTON SOCKS are better for soldiers than Wool; they do not cause the feet to sweat, and consequently are warmer; they are cheaper too another consideration of importance especially these hard times. I have now on hand 1200 pairs of GEE'S best, and can furnish any reasonable number, at very short notice. Every one who has tried them has been pleased.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Agent for Gee's Cotton Socks. Sept. 16. 57-3t

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary. T. C. HOOPER. Sept. 12. 56-

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the MANCHESTER GUARDS, contracted for fitting out the Company, will please present them at the store of Starr & Williams on Thursday next, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. for liquidation.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Captain. Sept. 16. 1t

SUGAR and COFFEE.

WE have just received a good lot of SUGAR and COFFEE of different grades, for sale by retail. PEMBERTON & SLOAN. Sept. 16, 1861. 3ti

READY FOR FALL TRADE!

CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings,

**AND VESTINGS, NEVER MORE COMPLET

The 7th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. We have read with great care the several statements of the recent military demonstration at Hatteras, and we have arrived at the conclusion that it was entirely a *naval* victory, with which Picayune Butler had nothing to do—except as a looker-on at a safe distance. It is stated on the most reliable authority, that the heavy guns of the Wabash, Minnesota and Cumberland, from a point beyond the range of the thirty-two's and twenty-four's of Fort Hatteras, shelled the garrison, who stood their ground nobly in the unfortunate predicament of not being able to reply with effect.

Some of the Southern press have indulged in remarks derogatory of the volunteers of the Old North State. The most reliable accounts from the enemy, voluntarily do them justice. We can state on good authority, that those in the United States Navy who participated in the action, speak in terms of high commendation of Col. Martin's 7th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. It is known that Commodore Barron refused to surrender his sword to Butler, stating as a reason, that his command had not participated in the fight. The reasonableness of this position was allowed, and *the surrender took place on board the flag ship of the squadron.* The 7th North Carolina Regiment obeyed orders, and went to Hatteras. It was not their fault that they had no means of protection from shells thrown from a frigate two miles off, and no opportunity of making good their retreat when the fortune of war proved to be against them. It is a little singular that Commodore Barron commanded the Wabash just previous to his resignation from the United States Navy.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We regret the loss of that point and the capture of so many gallant volunteers. But we are thankful that the reverse leaves no stain upon our honor. Blame attaches to some party, but we leave the press and the people of our brave sister State to find out and punish the neglect and short-sightedness. The soldiers nobly sustained our national reputation for bravery, and the defeat is unattended with disgrace. In delightful contrast is that reverse with the numerous reverses that have befallen the troops of the usurper. Though in every encounter with the forces of the Confederates they have had the advantage of numbers and equipments, they have not only lost the battles, but covered themselves with dishonor. Had we attacked Butler in those forts with that fleet he would not have fired a single gun, but would have made haste to lower his flag and surrender at discretion. Our spirit is heightened by the brave and stubborn defence made by those noble men. That they fought so long and stoutly has all the effect of a victory.

Charleston Courier.

The following members of the Convention, from Eastern counties, voted *against* the bill in June last, to raise seven thousand men to defend the sea-coast: Messrs. Ashe and Holmes of New Hanover, Battle and Howard of Edgecombe, Biggs of Martin, Bunting and Moseley of Sampson, McDowell of Bladen, Grimes and Satterthwaite of Pitt, Shaw of Currituck, Rhodes of Duplin, Strong and Thompson of Wayne, and Wooten of Columbus. Messrs. Grimes, Holmes and Satterthwaite voted *for* the bill on the 7th, and *against* it on the 14th of June. Mr. Venable voted *for* the bill on the 7th, and *against* it on the 14th. If he had not changed his vote, he would not, in our opinion, have been chosen to Congress.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn that Gov. Bragg, on account of continued ill health, has resigned his place as one of the Aids of Gov. Clark.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Restriction of the Press.—Mr. Bridgers, in the General Assembly of North Carolina, has submitted to a committee of that body the question whether some restraint upon the Press is not necessary? The State Journal thinks it *is very necessary.* We think that such a course would disgrace the particular State or government that would attempt to enforce such a policy. The *habeas corpus* is not a whit better enforced in the Constitution than the liberty of the press, and it is no greater outrage to violate the former than the latter. Further, we know that President Davis is uncompromisingly hostile to any such restraint, whether limited or unlimited.

Portsmouth Transcript.

YANKEE MORALS AND LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the Whig:—Your publication of a letter purporting to be written by a soldier of Company I, 2d Vermont Regiment, induces me to send you the copy of another, in the hope that it will be acceptable to your readers. It not only corroborates the vandalism set forth in the first, but sheds additional light on the manner in which the invasion of Virginia was prosecuted.

It was taken from the writer after his death in the battle of the 21st, by William L. Jones, of Capt. Boyd's company, Nelson Grays; who handed it to me with a view to publication. The original is now in possession of Gen. Bonham, but the following is as correct a copy as can be made.

H. C. W.

Virginia, North East Division.
"July 19, 1861.

Dear Wife—I will write you a few lines as I have a chance to send it to you by Thomas Canfield, he came into camp to-day, and I was glad to hear from Vt. again. We expect a fight to-night. We are now seventy thousand strong in our Division or Brigade. We are to reinforce Gen'l. Patterson's Division of sixty thousand, also to be joined by Gen'l. McDowell's Division of seventy-five thousand, making quite a strong force. Yesterday we routed a camp of rebbels and took possession of a mass battery. To-day we burned a rebbell house and took the inmates prisoners. In the fight we lost on our side 3 and 27 wounded. Of the enemy the killed and wounded must have been over four hundred. We are to march to Manassas Junction to-night. Now I will tell you our stile and means of living. We march on to a place of encampment and halt. Our Captains of the several companys detale 8 men from each company to go out and procure food for their company. I do the cooking so I am not detaled in the squad; but soon the boys come in with a fat ox, 2 or 3 piggs, turkeys and chickens, and a horse to help them along with the burthen. If we want some thing nice the boys go right into a house and help themselves. To-day I went over about a mile from camp and brought in a hive of bees with about 70 lbs. honey. I put on my rubber blanket so they could not sting me and the old man and family took after me but the bees drove them back by charging bayonets on them, we had a fine feast of honey, day before yesterday we took about 40 horses and Last night the Zouaves brought in some Sixty head of fatt oxen. all of our officers have got a horse now. wee take a great many prisoners but don't take their lives only in some instances to day wee hung one Rebell which had been taken the third time. we hung him on a tree and after he was dead wee filled him with bulletts and left him hanging for a sign. I have not heard from you since I left. I don't see how it is we get a mail every day. I want you to see Miles Everts or Phineas Ballou and tell them to send my masonic papers to Capt. R. Smith, Co. E. Vt. 2d Regt (Washington.)

20th. I will finish this this morning. we had no fight last night and dont know when we shall have one you can write and direct to Washington D. C. Co E. Vt 2d Regt. give my respects to all and write soon. Yours, H. J. Bishop.

To the Ladies and Gentleman of Robeson County.

AT A CALLED MEETING of the Military Board of this County, held on Saturday the 7th Sept. 1861, I was directed to appeal to the citizens of said County for aid to the poor soldiers, who are now suffering, and undergoing great hardship and exposure, in defending our homes and families from our inhuman enemies. And soon, the chilling winds, sleets and snows will be here. We can lie down under our roofs, and by our fires—but the soldier has to lie down on the cold ground, perhaps wet and the earth frozen.

Now we ask you, in the name of our country, and for the sake of our Southern soldiers, to *contribute* to them such articles of clothing as socks, both woolen and cotton, (woolen preferred;) warm heavy undershirts, no matter whether woolen or cotton; heavy drawers and blankets. Those articles the soldiers must have, and they can only be procured from the farmers and their wives. Mr. Berry Goden, one of our Committee, immediately put down 100 pair socks. Send in the articles to me with the donor's name on each, and where they desire it to go, and the request shall be faithfully attended to.

Agents in each District to assist me will please take notice and exert themselves in carrying out this good work

Regan's District.—J. A. Rozier and Stephen Russ.
St. Paul's—D. C. McNeill and John McKinnon.
Lumber Bridge.—John H. McEachern and Thos. Jones.
Smith's.—Arch'd Smith and E. Lilly.
Bailey's Cross Roads.—Col. Arch'd McEachern and Rev. Mr. McLean.
Alford's.—Sion Alford and Dugald McCallum.
Thompson's—Jno. Moore, Esq. and Wm. B. Thompson.
White House.—Joseph Thompson and Col. H. Faulk.
Sterling's.—Bright Williams and Maj. Giles Williams.
Britt's.—D. F. Edmund and Major John Thompson.
Cobb's.—Arch'd Buie and Wm. C. McNeill.
Wishart's.—John Warwick and Hugh Pitmans.

I desire to publish the name, together with the articles furnished by the donor; so please put the name on the article.

THOS. A. NORMENT, Chm'n Milit'y B'rd.
Lumberton, Sept. 9, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following persons are appointed in their respective Districts to receive contributions for the volunteers in the Confederate army; any article contributed will be forwarded by me to the volunteers according to the directions of the donors.

Hfbwellville District.—James A. Rozier, Arch'd McMillan, Sen.
St. Paul's.—Dan'l C. McNeill, Daniel McMillan, Esq.
Lumber Bridge—Daniel McNatt, Daniel A. Malloy.
McEachin's.—Jno. C. McMillan, Arch'd McEachin, Jr.
Smith's.—Daniel McNeill, (Richland Swamp,) Malcom Purcell.
Thompson's—Joseph Thompson, John McNair.
Affordsville.—Daniel H. McLean, Neill McRimmon.
White House—Grady H. Floyd. Owen Grantham.
Sterling's Mills—Bright Williams, James P. Barnes.
Britt's—James A. Lowson, D. F. Edmond.
Wishart's—Jesse Phillips, John Warwick.
Cobb's—William McMillan, Dr. Warren Williams.

REUBEN KING, Shff.
Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 9, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OUR SOLDIERS.

In accordance with an announcement previously made, a large number of Ladies assembled at Laurel Hill Church, Richmond County, N. C. this day, for the purpose of forming a Society to provide suitable clothing for our volunteers, when the meeting was opened with the reading of a portion of Scripture and prayer by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. J. P. McPherson.

He also explained the object of the meeting; after which he presented, read and explained a Constitution which he had prepared, and which was immediately subscribed by thirty ladies. Many more will doubtless join in a few days.

The following officers were elected, viz:

Mrs. Mary Ann Patterson, President.
Mrs. Effie Gilchrist, Vice-President,
Miss Jane E. McLaughlin, Secretary.
Mrs. Margaret McPherson, Treasurer.

A large number of articles was immediately pledged for the use of our soldiers, and we have no doubt that every lady and girl in the congregation will give something to our beloved soldiers.

A large box containing many articles suitable for the sick and wounded will be forwarded to Virginia in a few days. God bless the Ladies.

A FRIEND.

Laurel Hill, N. C., Sept. 7, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons.—The Ladies in the vicinity of Zion Church met in the Temperance Hall on Saturday evening 31st August 1861, for the purpose of associating themselves together and forming an association called by them the "Zion Ladies Aid Society" to obtain money, clothing, provisions and everything that will make the gallant soldiers who have gone to fight in the defence of their country, comfortable during the coming Winter season.

The Society was organized by the election of the following officers viz:

Miss Harriet M. Gaines, President.
" M. Fannie Wooley, Vice President.
" M. A. Pemberton, Secretary.
" M. F. Christian, Treasurer.

Miss Fannie Barringer, M. A. Christian, E. Oliver, Mrs E. Deberry, } Committee of Reception.

Military "enthusiasm" of the North—A Draft proposed.—The New York World says:

It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a strong pressure upon the President and Cabinet by men high in military station to resort immediately to drafting to fill the ranks of our army to the number required to carry on the war successfully. At the present rate of recruiting to our regular army, the new regiments will not be filled up before January, thus keeping out of active service our best regular officers at a time when their services are most required. The 23,000 increase of the regular army ought to be in the field before the 1st of October; but how to get the men without a draft is the question. It is feared by many persons here that the stoppage of all news respecting the condition of the army is lulling the North to a fatal security, and that we are credited with twice the number of troops on the line of the Potomac than we really have in camp. If such is the case let it be known that while we have plenty of men to guard Washington, we want 60,000 more troops to make an effective forward movement. With the complications likely to arise in Kentucky within the coming month, and with what additional aid Gen. Fremont will require, 200,000 more men can find enough to do.

Rio vs. *Rye.*—Two thousand bags for sale at 1½ cents per pound, far superior to Rio, in Cabarrus. Our people have tried it and find it more healthy, and the aroma far superior in every respect to the Rio. If our friend of Charleston, who was in this place last week trying to dispose of a few sacks of his *Rio* at 40 cents per pound, has not tried it, we would advise him to send up and get a few sacks and let the Charlestonians try it. We think they'll like it.—*Concord Flag.*

The Federal Prisoners.—We learn, by the way of New Orleans, that the Federal Prisoners confined in Richmond, are to be sent "down South." The Picayune publishes a telegram from Brigadier General Winder to Major General Twiggs, in the following words:

"Prisoners of war are to be sent to the forts in the vicinity of New Orleans. How many can be there accommodated without crowding?"

The Picayune remarks: "Before the commanders of the several forts send in their reports, in accordance to the above dispatch, the General cannot give to General John H. Winder a positive answer; but it is supposed from six to seven hundred prisoners could be easily accommodated in all our forts. We will here remark that the War Department, unwilling to resort to measures of retaliation against our Northern foes, wishes the prisoners of war to receive the best care, and shows this anxiety on the subject by inquiring how many of them could be accommodated here *without crowding.* This lesson of humanity will be lost, as so many others of the kind the South has already given, to the Northern people."

It is reported at Newbern, on the authority of the crew of a British war vessel, that the federals lost two surf-boats and 60 men drowned at Hatteras. The Northern accounts make no mention of this.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs May C Baker 2 Blankets; Mrs John A Pemberton 4 Blankets; Mr. Duncan Marchison, Manchester, 12 dyed and lined Blankets and 48 prs Socks, 2 Pillows, 4 Pillow Cases, 6 Towels and one old Table Cloth for Hospital; Mrs John R Marchison 6 dyed and lined Blankets and 7 prs Socks; Mrs Daniel McDiarmid 4 Blankets and 48 prs Socks; Mrs Walter Draughon 2 Blankets; Mrs E F Moore 4 Blankets; Mrs T J Currie 2 Blankets; Mrs Warren Prior 2 Blankets; Mrs S J Hinsdale 5 Blankets and 7 prs Socks; Mrs Joseph Hurke 2 Blankets; Mrs J C Haigh 2 Blankets and 4 pr Sock-; Mrs John McDaniel 4 Blankets; Mrs Ayers 6 Towels; Mrs T Sandford 2 Shirts; Miss Marion Sandford 2 Shirts; Mrs French Strange 4 Shirts; Mr James Kyle 50 prs Socks.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

MARRIED,

In Carthage, Aug. 25th, 1861, by the Rev. C. M. Anderson, Mr. THOMAS W. COLE to Miss NANNIE WORTHY.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Robeson county, on the 5th inst., by Rev Hector McNeill, the Rev. MALCOM McNAIR and Miss EFFIE DOWNEY McNEILL, daughter of Duncan and Effie McNeill—all of Robeson county.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, Sept. 4th, MARY WATSON, in the 57th year of her age. She has left a husband and three children, with many relations and friends to mourn her loss. Sister Watson has been a member of the Methodist Church upwards of thirty years. Not only was she united to the visible Church of Christ, but we have reason to believe to the invisible. Her sufferings was long and severe; she died of cancer after 14 months suffering, during which time she was confined to bed, though she bore her affliction patiently. It may be said of sister Watson, that she died the death of the righteous. Oh may our last end be like hers!—Com.

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the investment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks for the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45 tf

SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

THE subscriber is Agent for the sale of GEE'S make of SOCKS and STOCKINGS; they are much better and equally as cheap as the Northern made; let all who wish to encourage Southern enterprise, call and buy a lot for their own wear.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1861. 44-tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast,	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville until September.
July 18, 1861. 40tf

Dwelling for Rent.

THE two-story brick building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, known as the Hall building. For particulars apply to D. ANDERSON.
July 22, 1861. 41tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO., Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap. Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.
Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.
April 12.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS, TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports, JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 22, 1861.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal,*
Greensborough, N. C.
June 22. 83 3m-pd

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers; he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.
McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's.	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57-tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.

E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS,

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31 E. J. HALE & SONS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

GENTLEMEN Stockholders, you have all been requested to attend at Columbia, Randolph County, N. C., on the 1st day of October next. There was a resolution passed some time back, authorizing the Agent to advertise and sell the COTTON MILLS and FLOUR MILLS, with other property belonging to the Company.

Great bargains to be had for the capitalists, who are respectfully invited to attend, on the 2d day of October next, at Columbia, on Deep River, two miles below Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C., where the above Mills and premises will be exposed to public sale, the highest bidder being the purchaser. The time and terms made known on the day of sale.

HENRY KIVETT, Agent.
Aug. 30, 1861. 53-*3t

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1861.

Alfred Brower, Ex'r, *vs.* P. K Myrick.
J. H. Paschal *vs.* P. K. Myrick.

IN the above stated cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that P. K. Myrick is a non-resident of this State, and that Executions in favor of the Plaintiffs have been levied on one hundred and thirty acres of land on Bear Creek as the property of the said P. K. Myrick; It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, and show cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demands and order of sale granted.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1861.

[SEAL] A. H. McNEILL, C'k

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO:
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 86 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures: Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

DESERTER---$30 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserter BURWELL W. HODGES, at any Jail or Military Post in the State. The said Hodges resides in Harnett County, about 10 miles from Averasboro'; has hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, is 5 feet 10 inches high, age 20 years. He enlisted the 29th May, 1861, and deserted about 10th June.

PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.
July 30. 44-tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 3, 1861. 37*tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

TOU YOUNG MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA,

YOUR STATE is invaded, and calls you to arms. I have established my Headquarters, for the present, at Lumberton, Robeson county, and invite the young men of Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Anson, Moore and Montgomery to rally to the flag of their country, hitherto victorious in all pitched battles, and help drive the enemy from our borders. Your services will be accepted either for twelve months or during the war.

In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their temporal foes. God and our country! Fellow-citizens to the rescue.

JAMES SINCLAIR,
Col. Commanding.
Aug. 24. 52*4tpd

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r
of Mary Murphy.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

WORTH & DANIEL, *WHOLESALE GROCERS,* AND Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN, Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22 11-1m*tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 64 Beekman Street, New York.
Dec. 14, 1860. 1y

☞Miss Alice Campbell will resume her School on MONDAY, October 7th, 1861.
Sept. 2, 1861. 50-1m

THE RAILROAD HOUSE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just completed his House near the Rail Road Depot, is prepared to accomodate transient and permanent Boarders.

Please give me a call.

JOSEPH OTTARBERG.
Fayetteville, Aug. 29. 50-3m

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.

WE have just received by Express, a supply of SPELLING BOOKS—price $1 25 per dozen, 15 cents retail, *Cash.*

We have not advanced the price of any article on hand before the war; but present purchases cost more than we asked for those. Of course we shall put up prices on what we buy now.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Fayetteville, Aug. 29.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD---CHANGE OF HOUR.

FROM this date, the Passenger Train will leave Fayetteville at 3 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at 8 o'clock, M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Up freight must be delivered the previous evening.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞BARGAINS.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 28, 1861.

Recruits Wanted for the Confederate Service.

LIEUT. E SPEARMAN will be in Fayetteville in the course of this week, to open a Rendezvous for Recruits for the Confederate Service. Notice of time will be given upon his arrival.

Aug. 12, 1861.

The Virginia and North Carolina Irrepressibles,

JUNCTION P. O., Hanover County, Va.,
July 20, 1861.

Under this name it is proposed to get up a regiment of ten companies of 100 men each, including officers, making 1,000 men. We are to wear citizens' clothes, and to use such arms as we can furnish ourselves. A pair of Colt's pistols, a bowie-knife and a double barrel gun, with a Minnie ball or a good rifle, to pledge ourselves to serve during the war wherever the President may choose to place us; to serve without pay.

The main object of this organization is to avenge the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia, and Charles F. Fisher, of North Carolina.

Those who wish to form such a regiment, will signify their assent by writing to me at the above post-office, and when we have 500 men we will report ourselves for duty, and go on increasing the number until it amounts to 1,000.

The design is, that the number shall always be kept up by new enlistments whenever vacancies occur by death or inability, and no other cause shall release a man from his obligation. I will act as private or in any capacity the regiment may direct. When our number reaches 500, we will request the President to appoint a Colonel of his own selection, and muster us into service at Richmond. I will advertise the time of meeting there as soon as I receive the names of 500 men. Each company will choose its own Captain and subordinate officers.

THEODORE S. GARNETT.

☞The newspapers in Virginia and North Carolina will doubtless publish the above without charge, twice a week for three weeks.

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FURTHER SUPPLIES, June 20.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS complete, two vols. in one. $1 50, or 1 60 by mail—*cash only.*

THE VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK, 60 cents, or 65 by mail—*cash only.*

E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Godey's Lady's Book for May.

April 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 10 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary out-buildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trains now run